



# Rockport RESERVOIR

## **Rockport Reservoir Resource Management Plan**

March 2003

U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Reclamation  
Upper Colorado Region  
Provo, Utah

Prepared By  
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# BUREAU OF RECLAMATION MISSION

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The Bureau of Reclamation was created within the U.S. Department of Interior by the Reclamation Act of 1902. The purpose of the Act was to reclaim the arid West and to provide economic stability in the 17 western states by developing irrigation projects. Over the years, single purpose projects gave way to the development and construction of multipurpose projects.

The mission of the Bureau of Reclamation is to manage, develop and protect water and related resources in an environmentally and economically sound manner, in the interest of the American public.

Reclamation is managed by five geographic regions: the Great Plains Region, Upper Colorado Region, Lower Colorado Region, Mid-Pacific Region and the Pacific Northwest Region. The State of Utah is located within the Upper Colorado Region. The Upper Colorado Region is guided by the following mission and vision statements:

Serving the public through management, development, and protection of water and related resources.

Enhancing the quality of life through excellence in resource management.

Reclamation's 1997-2002 *Strategic Plan* recognizes the need for greater emphasis on protecting and enhancing the environment, particularly those resources dependent on Reclamation management of water and land resources. Reclamation's desired outcome is effective and efficient management of project lands resulting in overall benefits from the lands, while maintaining the long-term sustainability of the resources. To accomplish this task, Reclamation is preparing individual Resource Management Plans (RMP) for selected reservoirs in Utah. The Upper Colorado Region, Provo Area Office, has the lead for Utah's RMP development and has contracted with the Bear West Consulting Team to assist in preparing the plans. In 1997, Reclamation initiated the planning process to develop an RMP for Rockport Reservoir located in Summit County, Utah.

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**CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION CHECKLIST**Date: July 22, 2002Applicant/Proposing Agency: Provo Area Office

<b>PROJECT:</b> Weber Basin Project, Utah		<b>FEATURE:</b> Rockport Reservoir	
<b>NATURE OF ACTION:</b> Approval and Implementation of Rockport Reservoir Resource Management Plan (RMP) which prescribes minor construction activities in the planning area.			
<b>EXCLUSION CATEGORY:</b> 516 DM6; 9.4, C.4, Approval of land management plans where implementation will only result in minor construction activities and resultant increased operation and maintenance activities.			
<b>EVALUATION OF CRITERIA FOR CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION</b>		No	Yes
1.	This action or group of actions would have a significant effect on the quality of the human environment.	X	
2.	This action or group of actions would involve unresolved conflicts concerning alternative uses of available resources.	X	
<b>EVALUATION OF EXCEPTIONS TO ACTIONS WITHIN CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION</b>			
1.	This action would have significant adverse effects on public health or safety.	X	
2.	This action would have an adverse effect on unique geographical features such as: wetlands, Wild or Scenic Rivers, or Scenic Rivers, refuges, floodplains, rivers placed on the Nationwide River Inventory, or prime or unique farmlands.	X	
3.	This action will have highly controversial environmental effects.	X	
4.	This action will have highly uncertain environmental effects or involve unique or unknown environmental risk.	X	
5.	This action will establish a precedent for future actions.	X	
6.	This action is related to other actions with individually insignificant, but cumulatively significant effects.	X	
7.	This action will affect properties listed, or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.	X	
8.	This action will adversely affect a species listed, or proposed to be listed, as endangered or threatened.	X	
9.	This action threatens to violate federal, state, local or tribal law or requirements imposed for protection of the environment.	X	
10.	This action will affect Indian trust assets.	X	
11.	This action will not accommodate access to or allow ceremonial use of Indian sacred sites by Indian religious practitioners to the extent practicable. Neither will it avoid adversely affect, to any practicable extent, the physical integrity of such sacred sites. (E.O. 13007)	X	
12.	This action will disproportionately affect minority or low-income populations (E.O. 12898).	X	
<b>NEPA ACTION TAKEN:</b>  <div style="display: flex; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;"><u>X</u></div> <div>CE Checklist - The proposed action meets the criteria, as defined in 516 DM 2 Appendix 1 or 516 DM Appendix 9, and qualifies as a categorical exclusion. The action will not significantly affect the quality of the human environment. It is excluded from documentation in an Environmental Assessment (EA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).</div> </div> <div style="margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="display: flex; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="margin-right: 10px;">—</div> <div>             The proposed action does not meet the criteria for a categorical exclusion. Further environmental review and analysis is required. The following environmental document should be prepared:              EA ____              EIS ____           </div> </div> </div>			

## EXPLANATION OF PROPOSED ACTION, ENVIRONMENTAL COMMITMENTS AND/OR REMARKS:

The purpose of the Rockport Reservoir Resource Management Plan is to provide management direction necessary to protect the rights of involved contracts, legislation, and agencies, while identifying and scheduling measures necessary to achieve desired future conditions of resources (Chapter 3). The RMP prescribes a management plan that will provide year-round recreation opportunities, while protecting the water quality of the reservoir, cultural resources, wetlands, and wildlife habitat in the planning area. Recreation facilities received major renovation in 1997. No major renovation is expected for the next 10 to 15 years. Proposed actions will involve minimal surface disturbance resulting from minor construction activities. Water operations are not affected by the RMP. Management direction developed in response to public issues and management concerns was developed for five management areas:

**West Side Management Area:** Emphasize management for day use fishing access, protection of resources and undeveloped areas, and minimal recreation development. Restrict parking to designated pullouts on the East side of SR-32. Collect fees for day use in the future, as appropriate, and prohibit all fires.

**East Side Management Area:** Emphasize management priority for developed recreation, recreation management and administration for group and single-family day use, overnight camping, and watercraft access to the reservoir. Protect undeveloped areas between sites and facilities and restrict parking to designated/developed parking areas.

**South End Management Area:** Emphasize recreation management and administration for individual and group day use, overnight camping, fishing, and wildlife viewing. Confine parking to designated parking areas and protect undeveloped areas. Renovate the Cottonwood Campground as funding becomes available, to make more accessible for people with disabilities, and make other minor improvements as needed.

**Riverside Management Area:** Emphasize recreation management and administration for group and single-family day use and overnight camping and improve Riverside area as funding becomes available.

**Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone Management Area:** Emphasize management priority on project works. Manage to benefit water operations and to protect the dam for safety purposes. Restrict use of the area to those permitted by the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District and the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation). Only uses and facilities that do not interfere with Primary Jurisdiction Zone activities are allowed. Future activities or facilities proposed within or adjacent to the Primary Jurisdiction zone would be subject to additional site-specific planning and analysis to determine compatibility with the Zone.

The planning area of approximately 1,851 acres includes the dam and reservoir and lands immediately around the reservoir owned by Reclamation. The planning area is located on the Weber River 1.5 miles south of Whanship in T. 1N., R. 5E., Sec. 29, 28, 32, 33 and T. 1S., R. 5E, Sec. 5, 4, 3, 9 and 10, Salt Lake Meridian, Summit County, Utah.

Actions proposed in the RMP meet the criteria for categorical exclusion 516 DM6; 9.4, C.4, "Approval of land management plans where implementation will only result in minor construction activities and resultant increased operation and maintenance activities". Reclamation has determined that implementation of the RMP will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

### REASONS FOR THE DECISION

1. The RMP will have no adverse effect on such unique characteristic as cultural resources, wilderness areas, wetlands, and riparian areas.

In the event that any cultural and/or paleontological site, feature or artifact (historic or prehistoric) is discovered on Federal land, whether on the surface or as an inadvertent subsurface discovery, it shall immediately be reported to the Provo Area Office archaeologist. At that time an evaluation will be made by the archaeologist to determine appropriate actions to prevent loss of significant cultural or scientific value.

In the case of an inadvertent discovery of human remains: The applicant shall immediately provide an oral notification to Reclamation's authorized official of the discovery of human remains on Reclamation land. The applicant shall forward a written report of their findings to Reclamation's authorized official within 48 hours. The applicant shall leave such discoveries intact until authorized to proceed by Reclamation's authorized official. Protective and mitigative measures specified by Reclamation's authorized official shall be the responsibility of the applicant.

2. The environmental effects of the RMP are neither controversial nor do they involve unique or unknown risks.
3. The RMP will have no adverse effect on species either currently listed or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened species, and no effect on designated critical habitat for these species.
4. The RMP does not threaten to violate a Federal, State, or local law, or requirements imposed for protection of the environment.



Reclamation is dedicated to protecting and enhancing the environment, particularly water and land resources. The actions proposed/specified in the RMP reflect this dedication. Chapter 5 provides monitoring worksheets for evaluating water resources, recreation and visual resources; natural, cultural, and paleontological resources; and land management resources. Chapter 4 describes the actions to be implemented. Actions that do not require new or additional funding are scheduled for immediate implementation. Actions that require additional appropriations of funds will occur over a period of years as funds become available.

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# Chapter 1

## *Introduction*

### INTRODUCTION

The Resource Management Plan (RMP) for Rockport Reservoir, in Summit County, Utah, provides management direction necessary to protect the rights of involved contracts, legislation, and agencies, while identifying and scheduling measures necessary to achieve desired future conditions of resources. Management direction (in the form of goals, objectives, standards, and guidelines) sets the stage for management actions to guide activities and uses which affect water, recreation, natural and cultural resources, partnerships, and land operations. Management direction is applied both plan-wide and to specific areas. Monitoring and evaluation is intended to assure conformance with requirements, quality, and good stewardship.

The 10-15 year RMP duration is subject to certain contracts, agreements, and Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation) instructions and policy. Actions that may take place are identified, but may not be assured because of site-specific conditions; or changes in budgets, economic conditions, and/or laws and regulations.

This Resource Management Plan for Rockport Reservoir was prepared by Reclamation to protect the rights involved in contracts, legislation, and agencies. It also establishes management policy and planning direction for Reclamation lands and resources at Rockport Reservoir including but not limited to: water resources, recreation and visual resources, natural and cultural resources, and land management.

### PURPOSE

The purpose of the Rockport Resource Management Plan is to establish management policy and planning direction for Reclamation lands at Rockport Reservoir.

The Resource Management Plan is needed:

To assure that use and management of Rockport Reservoir lands and waters maintain and protect the authorized project purposes of the

Rockport Project, such as water storage, quality, and delivery;

To establish and provide consistent management direction and guidance for Reclamation lands and water;

To ensure that activities or uses occurring on planning area lands are in compliance with the applicable federal, state, and local regulations and policies regarding protection of environmental resources; and

To resolve resource management issues and problems.

## SCOPE

The Resource Management Plan applies to the Rockport Reservoir planning area as identified on Map 1.1 found at the end of this chapter. The planning area includes the dam, the reservoir, and the contiguous lands acquired by Reclamation for the construction and operation of the Reservoir. The planning area lands, including the dam and reservoir, total 1,851 acres. The planning area is surrounded by privately owned lands.

Some resources or issues on adjacent private lands are interconnected with RMP resources or issues. As a result, the study area included in the RMP may vary depending on the resource and issue. For example, adjacent private land development may have implications for or interest in future reservoir management, and the range of wildlife extends beyond the existing boundary. While the plan covers Reclamation acquired lands, the geographic scope of analysis varies by resource and issue.

The RMP protects and maintains the congressionally authorized Rockport Project Purposes, ensuring water integrity, providing direction for secondary contracts, permits, leases and license agreements, and meeting the requirements of the Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902; other applicable environmental, cultural, fish and wildlife, minerals, conservation, real property, and pesticide statutes; executive orders; Code of Federal Regulations; and Departmental policy.

The overall objectives of this Rockport Reservoir RMP are:

To identify means and measures to protect and enhance the condition of natural resources such as water quality, vegetation, soils, land features, wetlands, and others;

To identify appropriate and compatible land and water uses, the demand for those uses, and land and water suitability for providing quality user experiences on suitable terrain within the reservoir's operating constraints;

To determine areas for development or protection, and management for various uses compatible with reservoir operations, such as fish and wildlife, wetland, threatened and endangered species, recreation, concessions, and cultural resources;

To develop implementation strategies and potential partnerships that will achieve desired land and water uses, while making recommendations for new agreements and management actions required to achieve desired objectives;

To determine area-wide goals and objectives, area-wide management requirements, specific management area direction, lands suited or not suited for resource use and production, and monitoring and evaluation requirements.

## **BACKGROUND**

### ***Purpose and Location***

Wanship Dam and Rockport Reservoir were constructed in 1957 by Reclamation as part of the Weber Basin Project. The Weber Basin Project was authorized by an Act of Congress on August 19, 1949 (63 Stat. 677) for the diversion, storage, and distribution of water of the Weber River and its tributaries and other sources. Project purposes include water for irrigation, municipal, and industrial use; generation of electric power; flood control; recreation; fish and wildlife purposes; and for the drainage of project land. Wanship Dam impounds the waters of the Weber River in Rockport Reservoir.

Wanship Dam and Rockport Reservoir are located 1.5 miles south of Wanship, Summit County, Utah in Township 1 North, Range 5 East, Sections 29, 28, 32, 33; and Township 1 South, Range 5 East, Sections 5, 4, 3, 9, and 10. The reservoir is situated in the transitional foothill zone between the Wasatch Mountains and the Uinta Mountains.

### ***Reservoir Description, Capacity, and Operation***

The reservoir is about three miles long and half a mile wide. At an elevation of 6037 feet, the reservoir has 62,120 acre-feet total capacity and a surface area of 1,077 acres.

The spillway is an uncontrolled open concrete chute with a capacity of 10,800 cubic feet per second and a crest elevation of 6037 feet. The outlet works is a concrete-lined tunnel through the right abutment. The outlet work tunnel provides for releases to the Wanship power plant or to the Weber River. The Wanship Power plant, located at the dam and operated by the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (WBWCD), develops 1,425 kilowatts of energy. The power is used for irrigation, drainage, and municipal water pumping.

Surplus energy is available to preferential customers. Water is diverted from the outlet pipe to West Wanship Ditch and East Wanship Canal through 24- and 16-inch diameter pipes.

Irrigation, municipal and industrial water, flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife are beneficiaries of the dam and reservoir. A minimum storage pool for game fish is maintained at Rockport.

### ***Access and Approach***

Rockport Reservoir is located one mile south of Interstate 80 (I-80) on State Route (SR)-32 near the town of Wanship in Summit County, Utah. A majority of visitors come from the Wasatch Front. Visitors from the Salt Lake metropolitan area access the reservoir via I-80 and then SR-32 at Exit 156 in Wanship. Users from the Provo-Orem area use US-Highway 189, which intersects US-40 in Heber, then they can use either SR-32 north of Heber or I-80 to Wanship. Visitors from the Ogden area use Interstate 84 to I-80, then south on I-80 to Wanship. Users from south of the reservoir use SR-32.

## **MANAGING ENTITIES**

Reclamation, WBWCD, Utah Division of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR), share management responsibilities for various aspects of the Wanship Dam and Rockport Reservoir, as well as the surrounding Reclamation owned lands. Reclamation constructed and owns the reservoir project.

WBWCD contracted with Reclamation to pay for the project and is responsible for operation and maintenance of the project works. State Parks administers recreation by Memorandum of Agreement with Reclamation. The UDWR manages fish and wildlife according to state law.

## **PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

### ***Introduction***

In February 1997, a public involvement process was initiated for the development of the RMP. Its purpose was to provide opportunities for the public to express its interests, concerns, and perspective during the initial stages of the planning process. The goal was to contact as many interested individuals, agencies, organizations, and communities as possible and to encourage their active participation. The primary objectives of the public involvement were:

To determine the significant resource management and environmental issues that the RMP should address;



To identify the goals and objectives of the plan area; and

To identify potential alternative means and measures to achieve goals and objectives.

The public involvement process consisted of several main components including:

Initial contacts with management agencies;

Coordination with the affected jurisdictions; and

Public scoping through media announcements, mailings of a scoping notice, and public meetings.

### ***Initial Contact With Management Agencies***

Initial contacts were made with management agencies to introduce the planning process and determine the agency's management role or interest in Rockport Reservoir issues. In addition, existing management plans, master plans or policies affecting and describing the reservoir and its environments were collected. The collected reports are summarized in Chapter 2, Existing Resource Inventory.

The following entities were contacted:

- Utah Division of Parks and Recreation
- Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
- Weber Basin Water Conservancy District
- Utah Division of Water Quality
- Utah Division of Drinking Water
- Summit County
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Utah State Office of Historical Preservation
- Utah Department of Transportation
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

### ***Coordination With Affected Jurisdictions, Interest Groups, and Adjacent Landowners***

During the week of March 3, 1997, a Fact Sheet and letters were sent by Reclamation to the affected jurisdictions, adjacent landowners, and interested groups advising them that the RMP process was beginning. The mailing introduced the planning process, outlined the purpose of the plan, and encouraged participation in the NEPA and planning processes. The 142 recipients of the mailing were invited to attend an informal discussion meeting on March 20, 1997. Follow-up phone calls were made to interested agencies to encourage their participation.

### **Discussion Meeting**

The March 20 discussion meeting at the Burns Fire Hall in Kimball Junction, Utah included representatives of interested State and Federal agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, public interest groups, adjacent private landowners, the general public, and the media. The general public was invited to participate through press releases sent out by Reclamation to the *Summit County Bee*, the *Park Record*, the *Salt Lake Tribune*, the *Deseret News*, and the *Ogden Standard Examiner*. The informal meeting provided the 50 attendees with information on the process ahead and an opportunity to raise and discuss concerns and issues they had about Rockport Reservoir management, use, and resources. The discussions were useful in establishing an understanding of preliminary issues for use in the Scoping Notice and Scoping Meeting to follow. Comments made during the discussion meeting were incorporated in the public scoping comments.

### **Scoping**

The scoping process for the Rockport Reservoir Resource Management Plan formally began on March 28, 1997. A Scoping Notice, prepared by Reclamation, Provo Area Office and the Consultant, was distributed to a mailing list of about 270 individuals, inviting participation in the process and soliciting comments on potential issues and concerns.

The Scoping Notice was mailed to adjacent landowners; interested individuals and businesses; public interest groups; previous Rockport Reservoir visitors; and affected federal, state, and local government agencies and officials. In addition to soliciting participation, the mailing provided background on Rockport Reservoir and the RMP/NEPA process, discussed avenues for public involvement, and listed preliminarily identified issues. A complete mailing list can be found in the project file. The scoping period for receipt of public comment on the Scoping Notice was from March 28, 1997 to April 16, 1997. A copy of the Scoping Notice is in the project file.

### **Scoping Meeting**

The Scoping Meeting was held at the Jeremy Ranch Elementary School in Jeremy Ranch, Utah on April 10, 1997. The meeting was an opportunity for the public to identify issues they wanted the RMP to address. After brief introductions and an overview of the RMP process, those attending (about 20) discussed issues important to them. Reclamation facilitated the meeting and all comments were recorded. Copies of the brochure and other materials handed out in the public meeting can be found in the project file.

### **Public Comments**

A total of 62 individuals participated and commented during the initial scoping period. Comments were generated from internal Reclamation meetings, the informal discussion meeting, the public Scoping Meeting, informal conversations with personnel from interested agencies, 1996 State Park Visitor Survey, and other written and oral comments received during the scoping period.

### ***Issues and Objectives Refinement***

In 1997, Reclamation shifted its focus from the Rockport RMP to complete management plans for other Utah reservoirs. Work on the Rockport RMP remained suspended until summer 2001. In June 2001, a series of public re-involvement opportunities were initiated. The purpose of this second round of public involvement was to revisit the original issues and concerns, to evaluate whether or not they were still accurate, and to identify any new issues.

In the first week of June 2001, a postcard was mailed to 83 members of the general public, representatives of interested State and Federal agencies, neighboring jurisdictions, public interest groups, adjacent landowners, and the media. These individuals either attended the 1997 discussion meetings or participated in the initial scoping process. The postcard notified these parties that work on the Rockport RMP had resumed. It also noted that this mailing would be followed by an Update Newsletter. Questions and comments were directed to the consultants or to Jim Jensen at the Bureau of Reclamation. One comment was received. Copies of the postcard and mailing list can be found in the project file.

In July, the Update Newsletter was mailed to everyone who received a postcard. The update newsletter briefly described the Rockport planning process and what steps would be taken next. The body of the newsletter consisted of the Draft Goals and Objectives which were developed out of comments received through the scoping process, and from internal Reclamation comments. The newsletter gave the public the opportunity to evaluate the Draft Goals and Objectives; to assess whether they accurately addressed the public's issues and concerns about the management, use and resources of Rockport Reservoir; and invited the public to submit comments. Two comments were received. Comments received were considered in the Final Goals and Objectives which are included in Chapter 3 of this document. Copies of the Update Newsletter and the comments received can be found in the project file.

## **ISSUES ADDRESSED IN THE RMP**

### ***Planning Issues***

Several comments and issues were identified through the scoping process by the public, Reclamation, and other agencies. The following issues were identified as appropriate to address within the scope of the RMP. Note that some issues have been resolved since the time of initial scoping. The issues are listed below in five categories: partnerships, water resources, recreation and visual resources, natural and cultural resources, and land management. The issues are phrased as questions followed by a brief description of the issue or existing situation. Comments reflect the opinions expressed during scoping, and are not necessarily the views of Bureau of Reclamation or State Parks.

## **Issue 1. Partnerships**

### **Contracts and Operations/General Partnerships**

- 1a. To what degree will partnerships be pursued and supported to facilitate best management of the resources while benefitting the partners and the users?

Rockport Reservoir is managed by several agencies. Forming partnerships and coordinating the efforts of these agencies is essential to meeting the needs of all partners and the users, while ensuring best management of the resources.

### **Fish and Wildlife Partnerships**

- 1b. To what extent will resource management and habitat enhancement activities and programs be coordinated with private, local, state, and federal organizations and agencies?

Rockport Reservoir and surrounding areas are habitat for many species of fish and wildlife. Many agencies, organizations, and parties have an interest in preserving and enhancing this resource. Because of this broad interest, management and habitat enhancement activities should be coordinated with private, local, state, and federal organizations and activities.

### **Fire Prevention Partnerships**

- 1c. How will the development and implementation of fire management regulations, procedures, and programs be coordinated?

Currently fire management regulations are not formalized. Because of the interagency management of the planning area, the development and implementation of such programs will depend on partnerships established with local and state groups and agencies.

### **Information Partnerships**

- 1d. To what degree will partnerships be encouraged to promote public awareness of the purpose of Rockport Reservoir; the importance of watershed protection; and the public's role in maintaining or improving water quality and protecting environmental, natural, historical, and cultural resources?

Comments indicated desires to educate the public about the purpose and importance of Rockport Reservoir and its resources. Current educational and interpretational opportunities are limited. Interest has been shown in promoting public education and awareness of these issues through interpretive efforts and educational programs.

- 1e. How will the public be provided with opportunities to learn about proper recreation etiquette and safety?

Comments displayed a desire for more public information regarding proper recreation etiquette and safety. Issues identified which could benefit from clarification and education include: state park location and rules, potential "watchable wildlife" opportunities, watercraft safety and awareness, catch and release education, and resource interpretation opportunities.

#### **Law Enforcement and Safety Partnerships**

- 1f. How will a safe environment and adequate law enforcement be provided for users, and appropriate uses encouraged?

Reservoir visitors identified safety and security within the plan area as a concern. Comments expressed a need to promote safety and to work with private landowners to solve trespass problems. Providing adequate enforcement and availability of staff to enhance safety are also desires.

#### **Recreation Management Partnerships**

- 1g. To what degree will partnerships be pursued and supported to enhance recreation services and facilities compatible with project purposes?

Comments indicated a desire to enhance recreation services and facilities which are compatible with project purposes. Partnerships should be pursued and supported to provide these services while coordinating with managing bodies.

#### **Water Quality Partnerships**

- 1h. To what extent will partnerships be pursued and supported to maintain or enhance water quality?

In order to ensure the best management, protection, and enhancement of water quality at Rockport Reservoir, partnerships are needed to coordinate interagency actions and support this objective.

### ***Issue 2. Water Resources***

#### **Water Operations**

- 2a. To what extent will project purposes and water operations, contracts, and provisions be protected?

Because Rockport Reservoir functions as both a culinary water supply, and a recreational destination, there is a need for management which protects project purposes. Other uses in the planning area should not conflict or detract from the project purposes or water operations.

#### **Water Quality**

- 2b. To what extent will culinary water sources be maintained or improved?

There is concern about maintaining and protecting the existing culinary water supply for reservoir visitors. Recreational activities and pollution which may affect water quality are issues.

- 2c. To what extent will reservoir water quality be maintained or improved?

Maintaining or improving the water quality of the reservoir was an issue raised through scoping. Concerns lie on the ability of sewage facilities to handle increasing visitation, and the effect of private development on water quality.

- 2d. To what extent will pollution sources be controlled?

Comments indicated that controlling pollution sources is an issue. There is concern that pollution may threaten the various uses of the reservoir. Sources of pollution may include: dogs, litter, sewage and waste water, and oil products from vehicles and watercraft.

- 2e. How will the public be educated about the importance of watershed protection and their role in maintaining water quality?

Comments indicated a need to educate the public about the importance of watershed protection and maintaining water quality. There is a need to provide information and educational opportunities to the public. It is a desire to minimize the number of uninformed users at Rockport Reservoir.

#### **Watershed Protection**

- 2f. To what extent will the condition of watersheds and reservoir water quality be maintained or improved?

Maintaining and improving the condition of watersheds and reservoir water quality was an issue raised through scoping. The first purpose of Rockport Reservoir is to provide a culinary water source for downstream users. There is a need for all actions within the planning area to be compatible with this purpose.

### ***Issue 3. Recreation and Visual Resources***

#### **Concessions and Special Uses**

- 3a. To what extent will the private sector be allowed to provide recreation oriented services and concessions?

Interest has been expressed regarding the potential for State Parks to provide a concession. There is a question regarding the type of services the concession should provide. Comments inquired about the extent to which concessions will be allowed.

### **Recreation Development**

- 3b. To what degree will adequate services and recreation facilities be provided and maintained to protect public health and safety?

There are concerns about recreation, pedestrian and highway safety while recreating in the area. Rockport Reservoir visitors have indicated that the maintenance of facilities and increased litter need attention. Additionally, dogs are perceived as a health and nuisance issue. Comments indicated a need for adequate services and recreation facilities to protect public health and safety.

- 3c. How will a variety of recreational opportunities be provided without compromising the quality of the recreation experience?

A broad mixture of activities occur at Rockport. For safety purposes, there is a desire to separate these activities. Comments indicated a desire to set both land and water use capacities. There are concerns about maintaining or improving the quality of the recreation experience.

- 3d. To what extent will facilities and recreational sites be provided that are accessible for persons with disabilities?

Providing accessible facilities and recreational sites for persons with disabilities was an issue raised through scoping. There is a desire to provide equal recreational opportunities at Rockport Reservoir for those with disabilities.

- 3e. To what degree will recreational opportunities be consistent and compatible with other resource needs?

Because the Reservoir provides numerous resources, and is managed by several entities, there is a need for recreational opportunities to be consistent and compatible with other resource needs.

### **Recreation Management**

- 3f. How will providing recreation opportunities be balanced with protection of environmental resources?

Comments indicated a desire to ensure appropriate balance between all management objectives.

- 3g. To what extent will recreational uses be managed to protect water quality and sensitive resources?

Scoping comments raised questions about appropriate recreation use levels. Comments favored setting use restrictions to ensure the protection of water quality, sensitive resources, and user safety. Current boating use levels are managed based on available facilities, specifically parking stalls.

### **Recreation Planning**

- 3h. To what degree will the impacts of recreational activities on Rockport Reservoir and surrounding lands be evaluated?

The potential of impacts of recreational activities on Rockport Reservoir and surrounding lands was a concern raised through scoping. There is concern that if the nature or quantity of recreation use were restricted, it would be displaced onto private property.

### **Visual Enhancement, Management, Planning, and Rehabilitation**

- 3i. To what extent will the visual resources of the area be protected and enhanced?

Maintaining and improving the visual appeal of the area is an interest. There is desire to maintain the historical character of the area, and to rehabilitate areas which have lesser visual appeal.

## ***Issue 4. Natural, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources***

### **Air Quality**

- 4a. How will air quality be protected or enhanced?

Comments favored protecting and enhancing air quality.

### **Cultural and Paleontological Resources**

- 4b. To what extent will the natural and cultural resources of the area be protected?

Protecting the natural and cultural resources of the area is an issue. Comments reflected a desire to preserve and protect the Old Church below the dam.

- 4c. How will opportunities for interpretation and education of natural and cultural resources be provided to the public?

Generally there is a need for clarification regarding the history of the area, specifically regarding the Old Church below the dam. There is an interest in understanding the cultural resources of the area.

### **Geology, Minerals, and Soils**

- 4d. How will areas and resources be identified as suitable or unsuitable for development, or as inconsistent with Reclamation management objectives?

Future development is an issue. There is a question about what types of land use developments will be allowed in the area. Future land use and developments should be consistent with Reclamation Management objectives.



There has been an increased interest in the area for oil and gas development. Seismic exploration has occurred over most of the reservoir basin. There is question about what land uses are appropriate for the planning area.

4e. To what extent will mineral development be managed?

Managing mineral development is an issue. Determination of whether a development is appropriate and consistent with Reclamation management objectives is considered in the RMP.

4f. What strategies will be used and to what extent to control erosion?

Erosion is a concern. Management and control of erosion is an issue addressed in the RMP. There is a desire that all disturbed areas be re-seeded to maintain wildlife habitat and prevent erosion.

### **Fisheries and Habitat Management**

4g. How will the quality of fish habitat be protected and enhanced?

Protecting and enhancing the quality of fish habitat is an issue. Rockport Reservoir serves many functions, including providing habitat for fish. There is a need for consistent management objectives to ensure the management needs of each purpose are met.

### **Integrated Pest Management**

4h. What strategies will be implemented to manage undesirable or invasive pests?

Undesirable or invasive pests take away from the recreation experience. There is a desire to develop and implement an integrated pest management strategy to enhance the recreational experience and maintain a healthy environment.

### **Vegetation Management**

4i. What methods will be used to restore and maintain a healthy vegetative community?

There is a desire to maintain a healthy vegetative community. Management methods to achieve this objective are a need. There is a desire that all disturbed areas be re-seeded to maintain wildlife habitat and prevent erosion.

4j. To what extent will recreation uses and activities be restricted to protect and minimize impacts to sensitive resources and habitat?

Restricting recreational uses and activities to protect and minimize impacts to sensitive resources and habitat is an issue. There is a concern that if the nature or quantity of recreation use were restricted, it would be displaced onto private property.

### **Wildlife Management**

- 4k. To what degree will the quality of wildlife habitat be protected and enhanced?

Retaining, protecting, and enhancing the nesting and roosting sites for birds is a desire. Scoping comments indicated concern about the impacts of controlled burning on wildlife habitat. Controlled burning no longer occurs.

- 4l. How will existing wetland and riparian habitat be managed and protected?

Specific concerns include: allowing the Weber River to move naturally within its banks, providing for the establishment for stabilizing riparian vegetation, providing fish habitat, and preventing actively eroding banks. Stabilizing and protecting small creeks to enhance wildlife values and provide buffers from human use are also issues.

- 4m. To what extent will threatened and endangered species be protected?

Comments expressed an interest in protecting sensitive and special status species. Bald eagle habitat occurs. There is a desire to enhance and protect this habitat.

## ***Issue 5. Area Wide Land Management***

### **Fire Suppression**

- 5a. How will strategies, regulations, and programs be developed and implemented to prevent and suppress wildfires?

There is a need to implement fire management regulations, procedures, or programs. Because of interagency management, the development and implementation of such programs will depend on partnerships established with local and state groups and agencies.

### **Land**

- 5b. To what extent will land ownership, property boundary, and resource management issues be clarified and resolved?

There are concerns about land ownership and property boundaries. There is a concern that some of the existing boundary markers may not be located in the proper locations.

Some private landowners surrounding the reservoir access their properties through Reclamation lands. Providing opportunities for land exchanges or land purchase to enhance adjacent land owners' property or public use is an issue.

- 5c. How will the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas within the planning area be recognized and managed?

Recognizing and considering the unique characteristics of specific areas within the planning area is a desire. For example, Wanship Ditch Company has a prior existing right to their ditch facilities located below the dam. Future development below the dam would have to accommodate this use. Existing easements need to be identified. There is a need for future development to be compatible with existing easements.

#### **Roads and Trails**

- 5d. How will areas be identified as suitable for project purposes, access, roads, trails, utilities, and other land uses and activities?

Identifying areas as suitable for project purposes, access, roads, trails, utilities, and other land uses is a desire expressed through scoping. How to identify these areas is a question.

- 5e. To what degree will land based motor vehicles be managed to protect water quality and sensitive resources?

Restricting and managing land based motor vehicles to protect water quality and sensitive resources is an issue.

#### **Travel and Access**

- 5f. To what extent will accessible facilities and recreational sites be provided for persons with disabilities?

Comments indicated a desire to ensure that accessible facilities and recreational sites be provided for persons with disabilities.

- 5g. To what extent will access for private landowners be maintained and trespass discouraged?

The planning area is surrounded by privately-owned property. While most of the area is fenced, trespass onto private property occurs, and as a result property damage occurs. There is a need for better Reclamation/private boundary identification and enforcement. Comments expressed concern about reservoir visitors using private lands to recreate.

Access to private land located east of the reservoir is a concern. Present landowners access is through the regulated reservoir entrance. State Parks closes the entrance gates from 11:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. for security purposes.

## ISSUES NOT ADDRESSED IN THE RMP

It has been determined that the following issues, identified through the public involvement process, fall outside of the scope of this Resource Management Plan. The scope of the RMP includes actions within Reclamation's jurisdiction. It does not include lands that Reclamation does not own or lands that are under the jurisdiction of other governmental agencies.

The following issues have been eliminated from further study.

To what extent will bank stability on adjacent farmlands be addressed?

Addressing bank stability on adjacent farmlands is outside of the scope of the Rockport Reservoir RMP. The scope of the RMP includes actions within Reclamation's jurisdiction and does not include lands that Reclamation does not own.

To what degree will the effects of wildlife on private property outside the plan area be addressed?

Addressing the effects of wildlife on private property is outside of the scope of the RMP. The scope of the RMP includes actions within Reclamation's jurisdiction and does not include lands that Reclamation does not own.

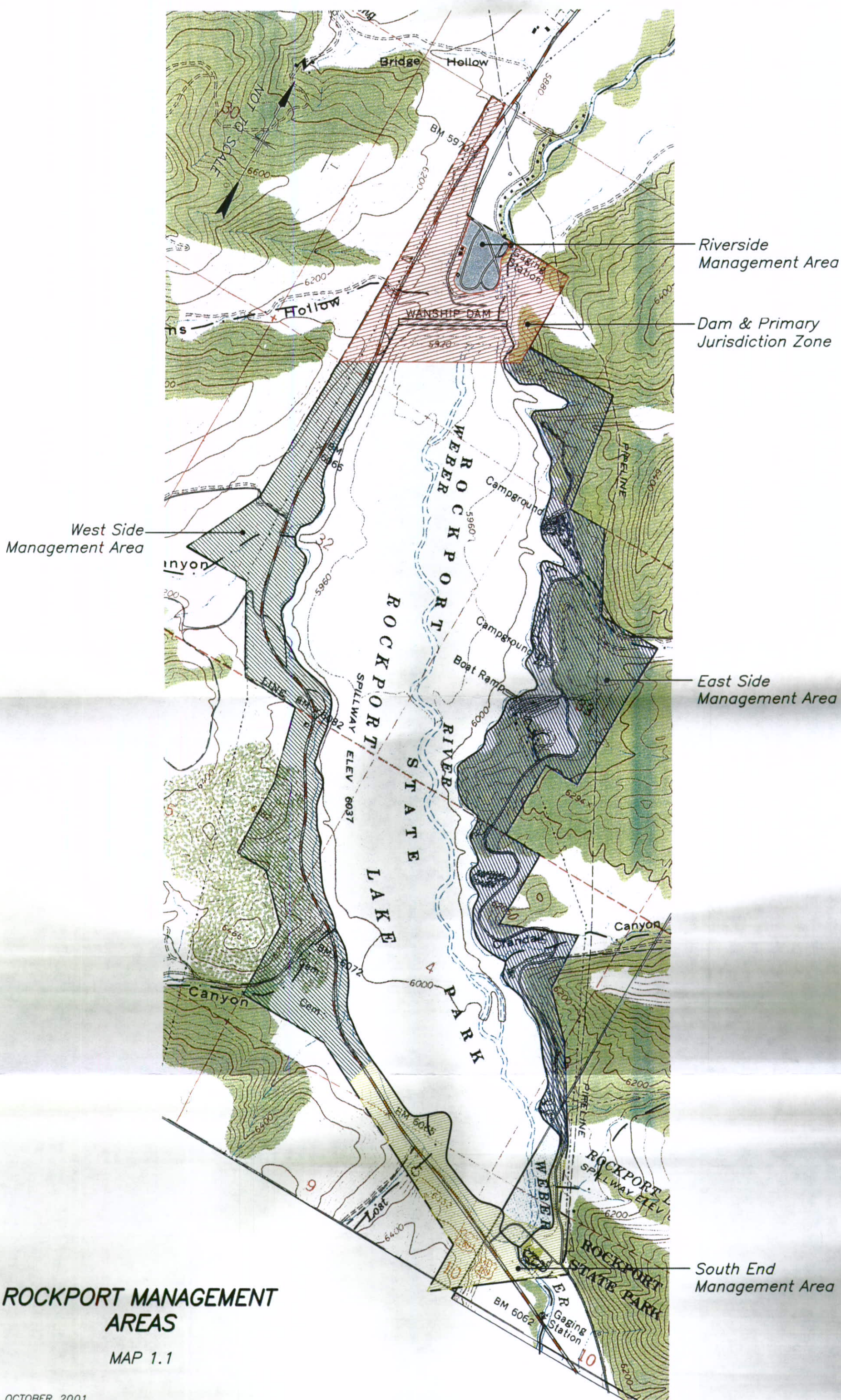
Will a treatment plant be constructed below the dam?

The details of such a proposal will be addressed by the Bureau of Reclamation at the time a proposal is submitted. Addressing such a situation at this point in time is outside of the scope of the Rockport Reservoir RMP.

Will new private access to potential subdivision developments east of the reservoir be addressed?

Private land access rights east of the reservoir were deeded when reclamation acquired the Project lands. Additional rights for new access are outside the scope of the RMP.





# ROCKPORT MANAGEMENT AREAS

MAP 1.1





2

# Chapter 2

## *Existing Resources Inventory*

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains a description of the physical, biological, and socioeconomic conditions within the Rockport Reservoir RMP planning area. It provides a baseline for comparing the effects of implementation of this RMP on resources. This information was gathered in 1997 when the RMP planning process began. Since that time, some information was updated as new information became readily available.

### PARTNERSHIPS

By contract, the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (WBWCD) operates and maintains the Wanship Dam and project works. Under a Memorandum of Agreement with the Bureau of Reclamation (Reclamation), Utah Division of Parks and Recreation (State Parks) administers Reclamation lands managed for recreation. The fishery is operated and maintained by the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR).

Summit County Sheriff's Office has lead responsibility for enforcement of State and County laws in the Rockport area. Within the planning area itself, State Parks has the lead law enforcement responsibility while Summit County provides backup.

### WATER RESOURCES

#### ***Water Resources***

Wanship Dam impounds the waters of the Weber River to create Rockport Reservoir. This reach of river drains 334 square miles and delivers an average of 180 cubic feet per second (cfs), or 130,630 acre-feet volume, to the reservoir. Just below the reservoir, Silver Creek enters the river with an average flow of 6 cfs, and volume of 4,600 acre-feet. The Weber River has a channel capacity of 1,700 cfs near Coalville, which includes the combined flows from the reservoir and Silver Creek. The reservoir outlet consists of a concrete-lined tunnel through an abutment. It provides for releases to the Wanship powerplant which provides 1,425 kW.

**Table 2.1**  
**Rockport Reservoir Dimensions**

Dimensions	3 miles by 0.5 miles
Elevation	6037 feet
Maximum Surface Area	1,077 acres
Maximum Volume	62,120 acre-ft
Maximum Live Storage	60,860 acre-ft
Dead Storage	1,260 acre-ft
Spillway Capacity	10,800 cfs

### ***Water Quality***

Rockport Reservoir has beneficial use designations of 1C, protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment; 2A, protected for primary contact (swimming); 2B, protected for secondary contact (boating, water skiing, etc.); 3A, protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain; and 4, protected for agricultural purposes including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

The quality of water in Rockport Reservoir has been described as "good." From 1976 to 1995, grab samples were taken in three locations at the reservoir. Water quality data obtained from these samples can be found in the State Engineer's office in the STORET system. The data indicates that water quality indicators are within the limits recommended by the State of Utah for average pH, Nitrogen, Phosphorous, Dissolved Oxygen, and Total Dissolved Solids (TDS). During the 20-year sampling period, pH and Phosphorous occasionally fell out of acceptable range. The most recent data, for the year 1995, indicates that pH is within the range, but Phosphorous is higher than recommended (0.06 mg/L instead of 0.05 mg/L). The following table summarizes the data pertaining to Reservoir water quality.



**Table 2.2 Rockport Reservoir Water Quality Summary**

Location	STORET No.	pH		Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)		TDS (mg/L)		Total Nitrogen (mg/L)		Total Phosphorous (mg/L)	
		Avg.	Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.	Range	Avg.	Range
Weber River at Rockport Reservoir Boundary	592725	8.3	7.2-9.3	9.8	5-17.8	218	40-471	0.22	.04-.75	0.05	.005-.24
Reservoir Boundary at Dam	592331	8.2	7.4-8.6	5.8	0.1-10	182	118-240	0.23	0.2-.25	0.04	.01-.31se
Reservoir- Midvale	592332	8.2	7.4-8.6	6.9	3.8-8.5	205	196-214	0.10	.01-0.1	0.02	.01-.05
State Standard- max contaminant level (MCL)			6.5-9.0/Range		5.5/Min		1200/Max		4.0/Max		0.05/Max

## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR VISITOR PROFILE

Rockport Reservoir is located approximately 45 miles east of downtown Salt Lake City, and is easily accessible to residents all along the Wasatch Front. Rockport offers a broad variety of recreational opportunities and is enjoyed year-round.

### *Historical Visitation*

Visitation counts recorded by park management are important because they are the only source for measuring general visitation trends. Although counting methods have generally improved at state parks, when analyzing historical visitation counts, it is important to note the inconsistent and inadequate counting methods that have plagued this data. The 1992 SCORP (State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan) documents these imperfections in more detail in their section titled, "Utah State Parks Visitation Study." Their conclusion is that the validity of the totals must be questioned since much of the data collected by park personnel relies heavily upon estimates and other subjective techniques. This is perhaps the case to some degree with Rockport as well; it is difficult to count visitors on the west side of the reservoir or below the dam. However, overall visitation counts benefit from the fact that the main portion of the state park has only one entrance.

In the years between 1974 and 1996, visitation at Rockport generally followed a pattern of gradual rising then falling counts, registering at least six figures for any given year. Generally, drops in attendance, according to park management, can be attributed to periods of inclement weather, low water levels or inconsistent counting methods. However, since 1986, the total number of annual visits have never totaled lower than 201,000 persons (in 1991) and have currently climbed to an excess of 370,000 persons. The past three years showed a steady trend of over 300,000 visitors annually

even though portions of the park were under construction for much of that time. Annual visitation is summarized in Table 2.3.

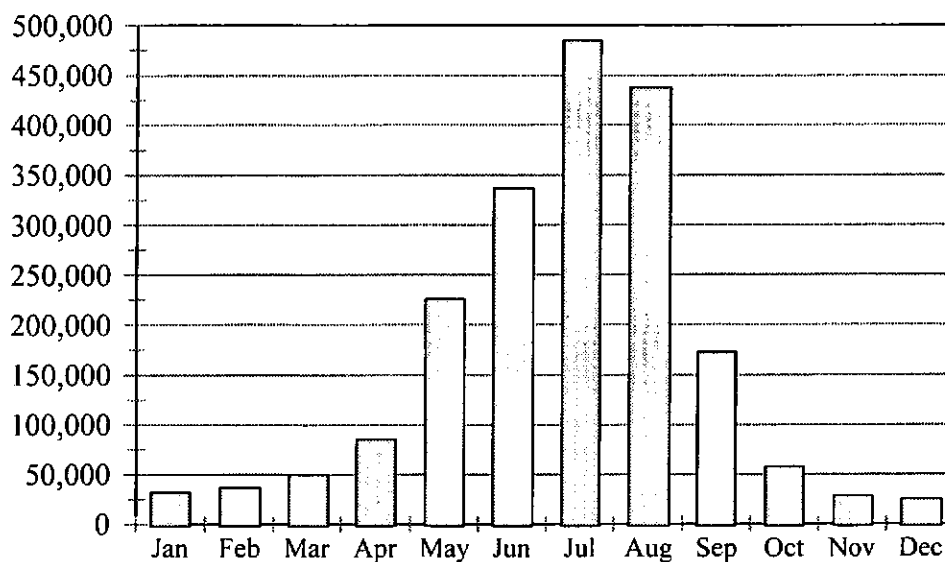
Between 1990 and 1996, monthly data revealed that July is the most popular month with an average of roughly one quarter of total annual visits. Following July in popularity is August (22.1%), June (17.0%), and May (11.4%). Combined, these four months comprise three-quarters of Rockport's annual visitation. The least popular month to visit is December with an average of 1.3% of the annual total. Three other months, November, January, and February, also average under two percent of annual visitation. These trends are illustrated in Graphs 2.1 and 2.2.

**Table 2.3**  
**Annual Visitation to Rockport Reservoir: 1986–1996**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Visitation</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Total Visitation</b>
1986	291,447	1992	247,618
1987	289,240	1993	255,788
1988	205,898	1994	353,716
1989	210,019	1995	331,770
1990	210,514	1996	376,285
1991	201,483	AARC 1986 to 1996	<b>2.59%</b>

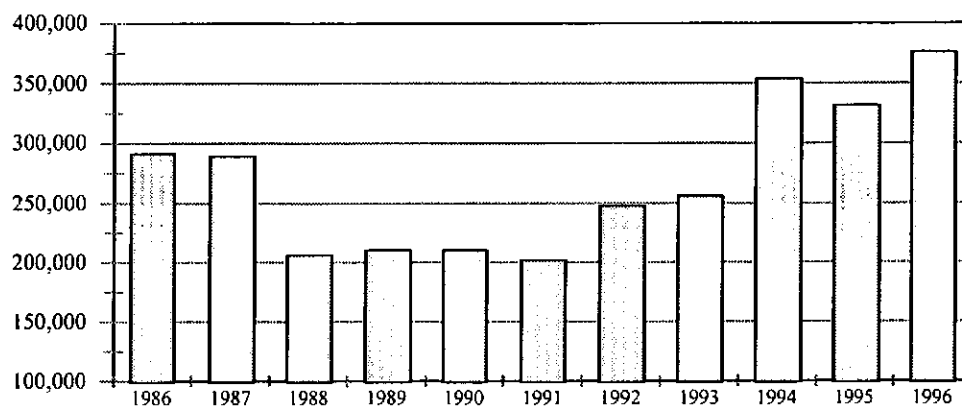
Source: Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Parks & Recreation.

**Graph 2.1**  
**Total Monthly Visitation to Rockport Reservoir 1990–1996**



Source: Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, Annual Visitation Records.

**Graph 2.2**  
**Annual Visitation to Rockport Reservoir 1986–1996**



Source: Utah Division of Parks and Recreation, Monthly Visitation Records

### **Visitor Profile**

Rockport Reservoir visitor information was primarily obtained through a comprehensive user survey conducted by the Utah Division of Parks and Recreation between July 26, and September 15, 1996. The surveying consisted of two methods: a gate survey given to visitors as they entered the park, and a survey mailed to a random sample of those who made reservations at Rockport in the past year. Survey results from these two methods were combined and compared in an effort to more accurately represent who the average visitors are, as well as desires about future planning. Where appropriate, Monthly Use Reports filed by park management from 1995 to 1996 were cross-referenced as a secondary source of visitor information.

### **Visitor Demographics**

According to the survey results, the median age of those returning surveys is thirty-nine with a middle 50% between the ages of 33 and 48. The median group size visiting the park is six persons, consisting of three adults and three children.

The clear majority of visitors come from the Wasatch Front, namely Salt Lake County (64%), Davis County (over 12%) and Utah County (8%). Fourteen persons (8%) returning surveys visited from out of state. From 1995 and 1996, *Monthly Use Reports* filed over roughly the same three month period, estimated an average out of state visitor total of 16%. (Data from 1995 alone was a much more comparable 9%).

The median 1995 pre-tax income of surveyed visitors is \$40,000 to \$44,999, much higher than the state's median household income of \$36,480. Sixty percent have incomes exceeding \$35,000, while over 32% have incomes of \$50,000 or more. Approximately 20% of visitors surveyed have incomes of \$20,000 or less.

Nearly nine out of ten visitors do not use any special passes for entering Rockport Reservoir. However, as noted in the *Rockport Reservoir Visitor Survey Results*, this number may be low due to undercounting in the gate survey. However, this does not explain why so few (9%) of the mail out surveyed groups take advantage of park passes.

### **Visit Characteristics**

Surveyed visitors tend to recreate at Rockport on average three times a year. Those responding to the gate survey visit an additional two times a year, indicating most likely that day users visit more often than campers. The reported length of stay at Rockport also differs between the two survey methods which is to be expected considering that mail out survey respondents are those who had made prior camping reservations. Sixty-four percent responding to the gate survey stay at the Reservoir less than twenty-four hours, with 80% of those staying four to eight hours. Three quarters of those responding to the mail out survey stay at Rockport for at least one

night, with the majority staying for about two days. Through averaging both methods, 26% of all visitors stay eight hours or less, while nearly 54% between one and two nights.

Rockport Reservoir is the primary destination for the majority of visitors, overwhelmingly so for those responding to the gate survey (97% as compared to 73% for mail out). If Rockport Reservoir were to close, visitors would most likely choose Jordanelle Reservoir as the next best choice for recreation by more than two to one over any other area. A smaller portion would choose to recreate at either Echo or East Canyon Reservoirs.

Visitors' favorite places at Rockport are Juniper, Cottonwood, Twin Coves and Cedar Point.

### **Attractions**

Visitors surveyed under either method are attracted mostly by Rockport's convenient location, as well as the affordable entertainment and quality facilities. Those responding to the mail out survey tend to be more attracted to the camping opportunities and good family areas, while the gate respondents enjoy the waterskiing, uncrowded reservoir conditions, and recreational boating opportunities.

### **Recreational Activities**

Visitors to Rockport will most likely participate in camping (68.7%), boating (38.5%), boat and bank fishing (36.3% combined), and waterskiing (33.5%). Those responding to the mail out survey are much more likely to camp, ride personal watercraft, and fish than those responding to the gate survey.

For the most part, the recreational activities that surveyed visitors participate in are the primary purposes for visiting the Reservoir, namely camping, waterskiing, and boating. However, while over 36% participate in fishing, only 15% rank it as their primary purpose for visiting the Reservoir. Monthly Use Reports filed from 1995-1996 suggest a much larger participation rate for fishing year round with a combined average of 28% of all visitors—the largest percentage representing any activity. Camping and boating registered smaller participation rates annually due to both their seasonality as well as having only one activity per visitor recorded (no multiple responses).

### **Visitor Spending**

Visitors typically spend an average of \$127 when visiting Rockport. Over 85% of visitors record spending for gas and food, while 37% spend money on fishing and recreational supplies, and 23% purchase other items. A small portion, 6%, spend money on equipment rentals.

### **Capacity Standards**

Nearly 62% of visitors are in favor of implementing boating limits at Rockport. Also, more than half are in favor of limiting camping access to a maximum number of vehicles.

### **Issues and Improvements**

According to the survey, visitors feel by far that the maintenance of facilities is the most important area of services needing attention. To a lesser extent, they also feel that the area of security and safety on the reservoir and visitor information to be worthy of special attention.

Concerning the issue of facilities, the *Rockport Reservoir Visitor Survey Results* states, "A weakness however in the survey is a definition of what (maintenance) means. It can be assumed that the facilities did not fully meet the visitor's expectations, either because facilities were old and dilapidated and/or under disrepair. Recent renovation of the facilities brought most of the facilities to a standard which exceeded visitor expectations."

In the category of resources, visitors feel that the restroom facilities were the most concerning issue. This was perhaps be interpreted as a problem with the number of facilities rather than their cleanliness- visitors indicated that cleanliness was not a major issue of concern. A noticeable number of visitors also felt that the Reservoir's lack of concessions and the beach conditions were areas of concern.

In the category of recreation ethics, a large portion of visitors felt that personal watercraft safety was the most important area of concern. Also receiving attention was crowding, both in the camping areas and on the boat ramps, which explains why a noticeable number of visitors were in favor of boating and camping capacity limits.

### **"Wasatch Back Trail"**

Mixed feelings existed among Rockport visitors concerning the development of a trail which would extend from Echo Junction, then to Rockport, to the Historic Union Pacific Rail Trail, Jordanelle State Park, Wasatch Mountain State Park and Deer Creek Reservoir State Park, before finally connecting to the Jordan River Parkway. The largest portion, 48%, felt that while it is a great idea, they probably would not be using it. Almost 30% said they would use it occasionally, but only 5% stated they would use it often. Interestingly, over 8% of visitors would be willing to actually donate their time and money to the development of the trail.

### **Educational and Interpretive Opportunities**

To enhance recreational opportunities, nearly 48% felt that a boating education program is needed at Rockport. Thirty-nine percent favored providing greater availability of park information, while 36% wanted more historic interpretation around the area. Also, 34% showed interest in a Junior Ranger program where children and parents learn both recreational and environmental ethics.

**Concessionaire**

Since the park first opened, Rockport has had a number of concessionaires, each with varying degrees of success. Currently, the closest services are provided by the Rafter B, located at I-80 in Wanship, approximately five miles from the entrance. While this is relatively nearby, according to the survey, a noteworthy number of visitors felt the need for a concessionaire on the premises. Furthermore, despite the shaky history as well as the recent problem of attracting bids, park management feels that a viable concessionaire could operate again at Rockport provided certain criteria exist. Management feels that the concessionaire would need a solid financial footing, namely low overhead, with the ability to absorb losses due to the short season or the possibility of inclement weather. Heavy visitation at Rockport lasts for no more than four months, mainly between Memorial Day and Labor Day, with slow weekday traffic, making a year round operation very difficult.

Secondly, a future concession enterprise needs to gear their operation toward the weekend crowds and offer what the people want, whether that is rentals, or snacks, or a little of both. In the past, park management felt that too many concessionaires were ill-prepared and failed because of their focus on unrealistic quick profits instead of offering services that the public desired.

## **RECREATION RESOURCES**

***Recreation Opportunity Spectrum***

The type of recreational opportunities existing at recreation sites, which supply preferred activities in preferred environmental settings, are identified through the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) System. The system describes a spectrum of primitive to urban experiences a visitor could have when visiting an area. The Forest Service Recreation Opportunity Spectrum, ROS User's Guide, Chapter 25; the Project Planning ROS User's Guide, Chapter 60; and the ROS Setting Indicator and Technique Guidelines, Chapter 63 were used to classify and map reservoir areas. The ROS System and detailed classifications (social, physical, and managerial aspects) for Rockport Reservoir are on file at Reclamation's Provo Area Office. ROS classes, brief descriptions of the level of evidence of humans, and broad classifications are listed below:

**Primitive**

Remote from the sights and sounds of humans. Opportunities exist for independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance through the application of woodsman and outdoor skills in a natural environment that offers a high degree of challenge and risk.

#### Semi-Primitive

Minimal sights and sounds of humans. Independence, closeness to nature, tranquility, and self-reliance opportunities exist in a natural environment. Opportunities for both motorized and non-motorized forms of recreation are possible.

#### Roaded Natural

Moderate sights and sounds of humans. Opportunities exist to have a high degree of interaction with the natural environment. Primitive oriented challenge and risk opportunities are not very important. Influence of motorized vehicles is present.

#### Rural

Prevalent sights and sounds of humans. High probability of affiliation with individuals and groups plus recreation sites developed for convenience of use, rather than the natural setting of the physical environment. Opportunities for wildland challenges, risk taking, and testing of outdoor skills are generally unimportant except for specific activities like water skiing and personal watercraft use where challenge and safe risk-taking opportunities are important.

#### Urban

Extensive sights and sounds of humans. Presence of man-made facilities are dominant. Opportunities for competitive and spectator sports and passive uses of highly human influenced facilities and open spaces may be common. Areas may be restricted from public use for safety or other purposes. Large numbers of users may use the site or occupy near-by areas.



ROS classifications for various areas at Rockport are as follows:

**Table 2.4**  
**ROS Classifications**

<b>Use Area</b>	<b>ROS Class</b>
<b>East Side Areas</b> Juniper Campground Twin Coves Campground Cedar Point Campground (managed as Roaded Natural) Crandall Campground Crandall Group Day Use Highland Day Use Pinery Day Use Lariat Day Use Down Under Day Use (managed as Roaded Natural) Boat Ramp	Rural
<b>Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone</b>	Urban
<b>Below the Dam</b> Riverside Old Church	Rural
<b>South End</b> Hawthorn Day Use Cottonwood Campground	Rural
<b>West Side</b> Westside Parking Areas	Rural (managed as Roaded Natural)

### ***Recreation and Facility Capacity***

#### **Boat Use Levels**

Boating use levels are managed based on available facilities, specifically parking stalls. Parking capacity allows approximately one hundred watercraft at high water conditions. When facilities are full, no additional visitors are allowed through the gate. Entrance is again allowed once vacancies appear. Surveyed users stated they support restrictions in order to improve the recreation experience.

#### **Recreation Facility Capacity**

Twelve developed day use and overnight fee sites exist on the east side of the reservoir; one overnight site below the dam, and nine non-fee day use access points exist on the west side of the reservoir. Recreation facilities on the east side underwent major recreation renovation in 1998 and 1999.

## **East Side Facilities**

### Juniper Campground

Juniper Campground is located adjacent to the reservoir in a moderately steep-sloped juniper forest. It has accessible sites and a mixture of 26 single and double campsites with pavilions, water and power hookups, fire rings, standing grills, a flush restroom with showers and bituminous surfaced roads and parking. A centrally located trailer dump station for park use is located near the boat ramp and park office.

### Twin Coves Campground

Twin Coves Campground is located in scattered juniper on a steep reservoir slope. The site provides 24 hard surfaced camp sites (some accessible) which are set in close proximity to each other. Amenities include pavilions, drinking water, fire rings and grills, and vault restrooms.

### Cedar Point Campground

Cedar Point Campground is the northern most facility on the east side of the reservoir. A central, bituminous-surfaced parking lot serves four primitive, inaccessible walk-in sites located in the junipers between the parking lot and the beach.

### Crandall Campground

Crandall Campground is located in an open setting on the south side of Crandall Creek adjacent to the reservoir. The site provides nine hard surfaced sites (some accessible) with pavilions, drinking water, fire rings and grills, and vault restrooms.

### Crandall Day Use Area

Crandall North offers an accessible 50-person pavilion-covered group site. It rests on a grassy flat on the north side of Crandall Creek in an open but sheltered inlet, between cottonwood trees on the south, with juniper trees on the north and the reservoir on the west. Group cooking facilities, drinking water, 16 bituminous surfaced parking spaces, and vault restrooms are available.

### Highland Day Use Area

Highland is located on a slope with scattered juniper and deciduous trees, and transitions to the beach. The site is comprised of 19 individual units (with 8-foot tables and pavilions), and two group units (with pavilions). One group site accommodates 50 persons and the other 25 persons. The bituminous surfaced parking lot accommodates 49 single vehicles. Accessible sites, drinking water, and vault restrooms are provided.

#### Boat Ramp

The 78-foot wide boat ramp and four level parking terrace accommodates 80 vehicle trailer combinations and parking for 16 vehicles on a moderately steep, open slope. Park headquarters, a fish cleaning station, flush restroom, sewage dump station, and 30 boat dry storage spaces are located in the general area.

#### Pinery Day Use Area

Located on a flat open grass covered slope adjacent to a reservoir riparian zone, the site consists of nine north sites and nine south sites. North and South Pinery are separated by cottonwood trees lining Pinery Creek. The individual (single unit) sites are covered with pavilions and some are accessible. Sites are connected to the bituminous parking lots by concrete walks. A gravel road connects the main asphalt park road to the parking areas.

#### Lariat Day Use Area

Lariat is a 75-person covered (pavilion) group site with parking for 28 vehicles. The site is located in the open wind on the reservoir. It provides drinking water, group cooking grills, vault restrooms, and is accessible.

#### Down Under Day Use Area

Down Under offers six individual walk-in picnic sites with tables. Individual picnic sites rest on steep, juniper covered slopes below the main park road and above the reservoir. The pull-off parking is on the main park road. A vault restroom is provided.

### **Facilities Below the Dam**

#### Riverside and Old Church Campground

The Riverside area below the dam lies in cottonwoods along the stream and extends onto a grassy flat. Ten individual and two group camping areas are available. Each group camping area can accommodate up to 75 persons at one time. Parking is available on the grassy flat. Two vault restrooms exist. An old frame-constructed church is on site and is in need of renovation.

### **West Side Facilities**

#### Fisherman Access Points

Nine recognized or designated pullouts along SR-32 provide for day use, and non-fee fisherman access to the reservoir. Four named pullouts, Three Mile, Twin Cedars, Rockport Estates, and the Dam, provide parking and dumpsters. With the exception of the Dam, all

named pullouts also provide restrooms. The remaining five pullouts are not named and provide only parking.

## **South End Facilities**

### Hawthorn Day Use Area

Hawthorn is a primitive, 75-person group site on an open grassy flat near the upper end of the reservoir. Parking space is available for 40 cars. Drinking water and vault restrooms are provided. Use by the disabled is not encouraged.

### Cottonwood Campground

Cottonwood Campground is located at the upper end of the reservoir on level ground adjacent to the Weber River in a cottonwood and riparian setting. It has accessible sites and a combination of twenty single and double hard surfaced sites, drinking water, fire rings and grills, and vault restrooms.

## **VISUAL RESOURCES**

The U.S. Forest Landscape Management System, Volume 2, Chapter 1; Handbook Number 462, Landscape Aesthetics, A Handbook For Scenery Management; and Handbook Number 701, were used as guides to develop visual information. A detailed visual report is on file at the Provo Area Office, Provo, Utah.

### ***Landscape Character***

Rockport Reservoir is located in the Middle Rocky Mountain geologic sub-province, Wasatch Hinterland section (Stokes, 1986). The back valleys of the Wasatch are characterized by a number of discontinuous valleys, and display mixed, rugged topography. The landform silhouette, or profile types, are angular and curvilinear (Litton, 1984). The narrow three-mile long reservoir is one mile wide extending generally southeast from the dam.

Rockport Reservoir and the natural appearing river valley and mountain enclosure are strong visual elements in the viewshed. The prominent reservoir introduces large lake character, which is scarce in the Middle Rocky Mountain sub-province. At high water, the reservoir accentuates the beauty of the setting. When the reservoir is lowered, un-vegetated shoreline and barren bottom slopes appear. The Weber River enhances intimate, water oriented views along its reaches. Adjacent mountains are steep, and visually enclose the viewshed. The land transitions from foreground viewed hills, to high middle ground mountain slopes (subdivision development occurring northwest of the reservoir), to ridges and then skyline silhouettes.

### **Scenic Quality Rating**

The reservoir, the Weber River corridor above and below the reservoir, intimate stream environments connecting with the reservoir, hill slopes east of the reservoir, and some oak brush and juniper woodland on the reservoir's west side are considered above average viewing, or distinctive scenery.

Sagebrush covered hills west of the reservoir (some relatively small sagebrush and grass covered patches outside of the riparian zone, but near Crandall Creek) and a relatively small sagebrush and grass covered area below the dam and east of the Weber River riparian area are considered average or typical scenery.

Culturally modified areas, such as the dam, housing developments, recreation developments, highway cuts, the open flat below the dam, and the cultivated area east of Cottonwood Campground are considered below average or indistinctive scenery. The scenic quality ratings for Rockport Reservoir are as follows:

**Table 2.5**  
**Scenic Quality Rating**

<b>Area Types</b>	<b>Scenic Quality Rating</b>
Reservoir and riparian zones	Distinctive scenery
Oak brush and juniper woodland hillsides	Distinctive scenery
Sagebrush and grass covered areas	Average or typical scenery
Culturally modified areas (dam, housing, and recreation developments)	Below average or indistinctive scenery

### **User Sensitivity Level**

The reservoir is classified in a Moderate Sensitivity Level (Level 2, with a Secondary Travel Route designation). The classification was based on the following assumptions:

Rockport Reservoir was constructed to supply down stream water to cities and farms for municipal, industrial, and irrigation purposes upon demand;

Surrounding lands are privately owned and predominantly support local agricultural operations;

The geology and biology of the area are not of national significance; and

Seven percent of the State Park visitor survey respondents were attracted to Rockport because of its scenic beauty.

### ***Viewing Distances***

The area is viewed in foreground from State Route 32, users on the reservoir, the interior park road, and recreation developments. The area is also viewed in foreground and middleground from hillside homes outside Reclamation's boundaries.

### ***Visual Integrity Levels***

Visual Integrity Objectives serve as the base to monitor future visual changes associated with land and resource use. Possible visual levels include the following:

#### Very High Integrity

Generally management allows for ecological changes only.

#### High Integrity

Management allows for man-made facilities and disturbances which are not evident to the casual visitor.

#### Moderate Integrity

Management allows for man-made facilities and disturbances which would appear visually subordinate to the natural landscape and should blend with or compliment it.

#### Low Integrity

Management allows for man-made facilities and disturbances which visually dominate the natural landscape when viewed from up to a five-mile distance. The result of the activity should, however, blend with or compliment the natural landscape.

#### Very Low Integrity

Management allows for man-made facilities and disturbances which visually dominate the natural landscape and may not blend with or compliment the natural landscape when viewed from up to a five-mile distance.

The Visual Integrity Objectives were developed by combining the Scenic Quality Rating (scenic quality classes are Distinctive, Typical, or Indistinctive) with the User's Sensitivity Level 2 (user concern for scenic quality) at the foreground and middleground view. The combinations resulted in Moderate, Low, and Very Low integrity levels:

The entire reservoir area, except the dam and recreational developments, is classified as a Moderate Integrity Level. Land, water, or vegetation disturbances by man appear minor and remain visually subordinate in the natural appearing landscape of those areas.

Recreation developments, the cultivated area east of Cottonwood Campground, and the flat below the dam are classified at a Low Integrity Level. These areas visually dominate the natural appearing landscape, but borrow naturally established line, form, color, and texture.

The dam is classified at a Very Low Integrity Level. Viewed from downstream, the 175-foot high, 2,015-foot long, earth fill dam and spillway structure are foreground dominant to the natural appearing landscape. These areas visually dominate the natural appearing landscape and contrast naturally established line, form, color, and texture when viewed from foreground observer positions. Visual Integrity Levels for Rockport Reservoir are noted in the following table.

**Table 2.6**  
**Visual Integrity Levels**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Visual Integrity Level</b>
Entire reservoir area except dam and recreational developments	Moderate Integrity Level
Recreation developments and flat area below the dam	Low Integrity Level
Wanship Dam	Very Low Integrity Level

## **NATURAL RESOURCES**

### ***Vegetation***

Vegetation within the plan area is typical of the Great Basin. The vegetation gradually changes from lower to higher elevations and vary with soil, precipitation, aspect, and topography. In any specific site, vegetation varies with the present or previous year's rainfall. This factor primarily affects annual varieties. Precipitation occurs primarily during the winter. The plan area ranges in elevation from 5880-6520 feet and includes approximately 1,851 acres.

The acreage and type of vegetation varies considerably throughout the year with water fluctuations of the reservoir. The high water line is 6037 feet elevation at the spillway crest, which results in 1,077 acres of water surface area in the reservoir. Normally, the water level is well below the spillway crest, referred to here as the mapped water level as shown on the plan area map, Map 1.1, and the following table. However, a maximum water level is potentially twelve feet above the spillway crest and would result in 1,189 acres of water surface area, inundating approximately 142 acres above the mapped water level. As the reservoir draws down, low pool occurs with the water level 107 feet below the spillway crest, exposing approximately 926 acres of mud flats and leaving only 121 acres of water surface area. Table 2.7

illustrates the land acreage and corresponding water surface areas that can occur at different water levels.

**Table 2.7**  
**Variations in Water Surface Elevation**  
**and Corresponding Water Surface Areas**

<u>Description</u>	<u>Elevation</u> <u>(feet)</u>	<u>Inundated</u> <u>Land</u> <u>(acres)</u>	<u>Mud Flat</u> <u>Exposed</u> <u>Land</u> <u>(acres)</u>	<u>Surface</u> <u>Water Area</u> <u>(acres)</u>
Maximum Water Level	6049	142		1,189
High Water Level (measured at spillway crest)	6037	30		1,077
Mapped Water Level (map and table data)	6035			1,047
Low Pool	5930		926	121

The vegetation can be categorized by habitat types, which are named for the visually dominant plant species, i.e., grasses, shrubs, and trees. The habitat types can be grouped into four major plant communities occurring in the plan area: Sagebrush, Oak Brush, Juniper, and Wetland and Riparian. Table 2.8 lists the acreage of habitat types within the plan area.

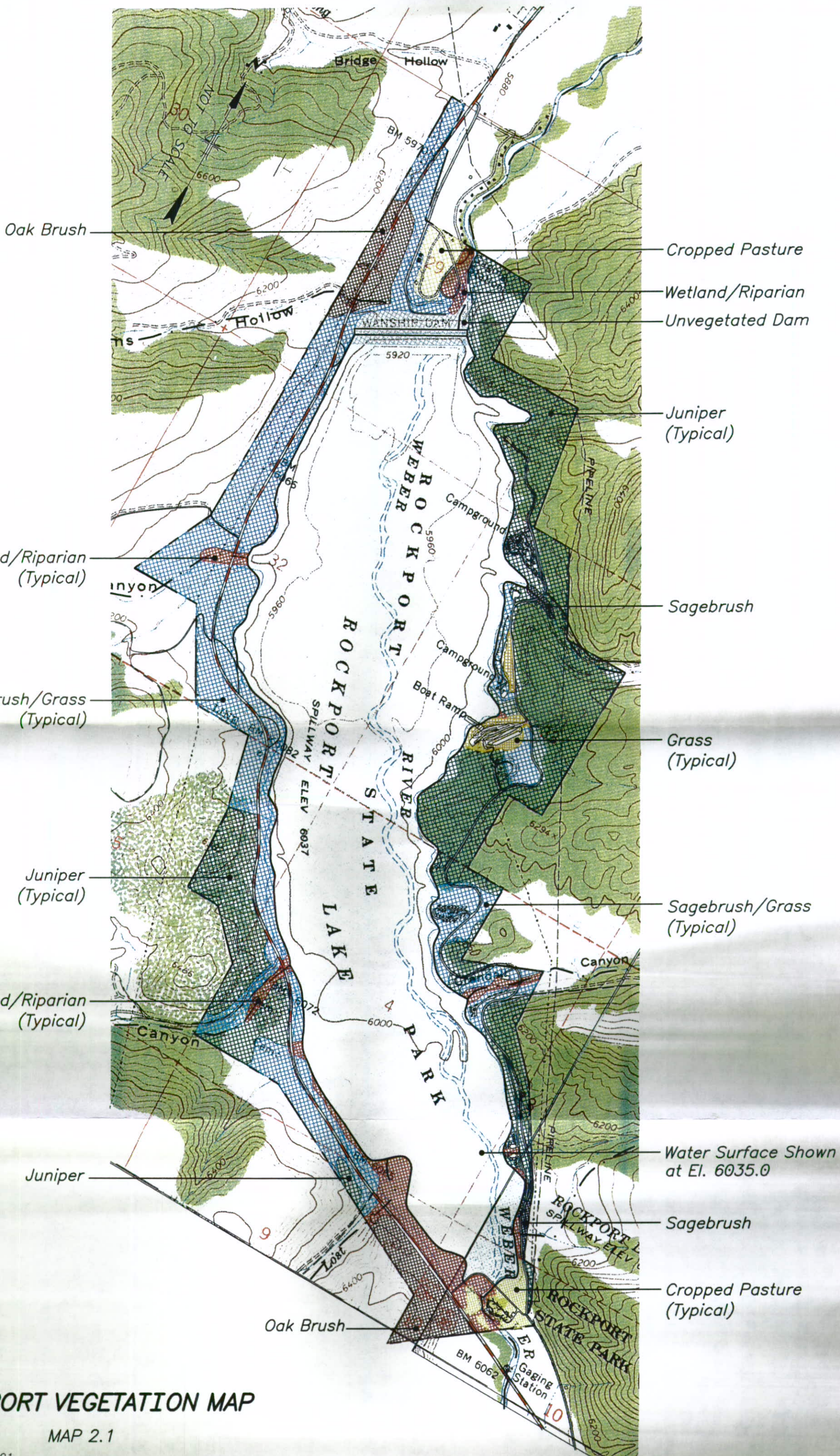
**Table 2.8**  
**Total Acres by Habitat Type in the Plan Area\***

<b>Habitat Type</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Sagebrush	7
Sagebrush and Grass	279
Oak Brush	54
Juniper	333
Wetland and Riparian**	67
Cropped Pasture	35
Grass	12
Surface Water Area	1,047

\*water surface level for table calculations is 6035 feet elevation.

\*\*Mud flat acreage below the mapped water level is not included.





# ROCKPORT VEGETATION MAP

MAP 2.1



### Sagebrush

The sagebrush community, a cool-desert shrub plant community covering a substantial portion of slopes surrounding the reservoir, is characterized by a scattered growth of low, deciduous shrubs. This community is found in the valleys at elevations between 4000-10,000 feet but is most often found above 5000 feet. Approximately 286 acres of sagebrush and sagebrush and grass occurs in the plan area. Representative species include big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), low sagebrush (*A. Arbuscula*), and black sagebrush (*A. nova*). Another important shrub is rabbitbrush (*Chrysothamnus spp.*). The sagebrush types occur on higher well-drained soils. Grasses and forbs common in this plant community include blue bunch wheatgrass (*Elymus spicatus*), western wheatgrass (*E. smithii*), great basin wildrye (*E. cinereus*), cheatgrass (*Bromus tectorum*), and asters (*Aster spp.*). The sagebrush plant community provides food and cover for small mammals, reptiles, and birds. Raptors, such as hawks and golden eagle are frequently observed hunting in this habitat.

### Oak Brush

The oak brush community is a major component of foothill vegetation along the west side of the reservoir. This community generally occurs at elevations between 3700-9000 feet. Approximately 54 acres of this habitat occurs in the plan area. Gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*), are shrubs or small deciduous trees that often exist in clumps separated by open spaces dominated by big sagebrush or a variety of indigenous grass species. This community typically provides important habitat for many bird species. Mule deer are often observed using this habitat.

### Juniper

The juniper community, found at elevations between 2800-11,000 feet is the major component along the east side of the reservoir. Approximately 333 acres of this habitat occurs in the plan area. At lower elevations and up to 6000 feet, juniper (*Juniperus spp.*) is the dominant tree species. Absent in the plan area is two-needle pinyon (*Pinus edulis*), which is normally found with juniper at higher elevations in eastern Utah (two-needle pinyon is replaced by singleleaf pinyon (*P. monophylla*) in western Utah). Common shrubs occurring with the juniper include gambel oak, sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and other mountain shrubs. Understory vegetation consists of mountain species and species from lower elevations that reach their elevational maximum in this community. This habitat provides food and cover for big game such as mule deer and elk; and also birds, reptiles, and small mammals.

### Wetland and Riparian Vegetation

Wetland and riparian areas are permanently or periodically inundated with water, or have saturated soils during the growing season. These habitat types occur at all elevations. Approximately 67 acres of this habitat occurs in the plan area (excluding the 926 acres of exposed mud flats at low pool). A wetland and riparian area in good condition can help moderate flows by reducing peaks and increasing minimum flows, improving water quality,

stabilizing soils, and reducing sediment loads. These wetland and riparian areas contribute a significant and critical component to ecological diversity and productivity. They also provide numerous beneficial values including habitat for amphibians, reptiles, and aquatic insects; and limited habitat for deer, elk, small mammals, and birds. Wetland and riparian areas within the plan area are generally moderate to high quality.

For purposes of this plan, six wetland types are identified by the dominant wetland and riparian habitat vegetation: riparian (willow and cottonwood), shoreline willow, emergent (wet meadows), persistent shoreline vegetation, exposed reservoir bottom vegetation, and mudflats. Each of these wetland and riparian types provides habitat with important functional values.

#### Riparian (Willow and Cottonwood)

The majority of riparian habitat within the plan area consists of riparian willow and cottonwood occurring along the Weber River, Lost and Crandall Creeks, and Three-mile Canyon. Dominant overstory vegetation includes narrowleaf cottonwood (*Populus angustifolia*), boxelder (*Acer negundo*), river hawthorne (*Crataegus douglasii*), yellow willow (*Salix lutea*), whiplash willow (*S. lasiandra*), and coyote willow (*S. exigua*). Dominant understory vegetation includes Kentucky bluegrass (*Poa pretensis*) and Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvanse*). Functional values of riparian willow and cottonwood areas include shoreline anchoring, food chain support, wildlife habitat, and active and passive recreation.

#### Shoreline Willow

Shoreline willow occurs along the south end of the reservoir particularly where the Weber River and Lost and Crandall Creeks enter the reservoir basin. This vegetation also occurs at the upper Three-mile Canyon, Kent Canyon, and Twin Coves Campground, as well as along the southwest side of the reservoir and along the south plan area boundary south of the dike. Dominant overstory vegetation includes yellow willow, whiplash willow, coyote willow, red-osier dogwood (*Cornus sericea*), and black twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*). Dominant understory vegetation includes Kentucky bluegrass and Canada thistle. Functional values of shoreline willow areas include shoreline anchoring through reduced wind and wave erosion, food chain support, fish and wildlife habitat, and sediment trapping.

#### Emergent (Wet Meadows)

The second largest wetland habitat type is the emergent or wet meadow habitat, which is present during most of the growing season and occurs above the shoreline vegetation. These areas are inundated or saturated at a duration and frequency to support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted to moist soil conditions. Wet meadow vegetation is widely concentrated in several areas around the south reservoir boundary, south of the dike to the plan

area boundary, west of the Weber River, south of the entrance road to Rockport Reservoir, along Crandall Creek and Twin Coves, in the intermittent drainage north of Cedar Point Campground, and in isolated areas along the west shore (see Map 2.1). Dominant vegetation associated with wet meadow plant communities include Nebraska sedge (*Carex nebrascensis*), beaded sedge (*C. rostrata*), woolly sedge (*C. lanuginosa*), wiregrass (*Juncus arcticus*), reed canarygrass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), common cattail (*Typha domingensis*), smooth scouringrush (*Equisetum laevigatum*), creeping spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*), stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*), and common silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*). Functional values of wet meadows include groundwater recharge and discharge, flood storage and synchronization, sediment trapping, food chain support, and wildlife habitat.

#### Persistent Shoreline Vegetation

Shoreline vegetation is seasonally flooded around the perimeter of the reservoir during high and normal water levels. This persistent habitat type occurs primarily along the south, southeast, and southwest boundary. Similar isolated areas with seasonally flooded shoreline vegetation are located along Crandall Creek and in an intermittent drainage north of Cedar Point Campground. Dominant vegetation associated with these seasonally flooded plant communities include creeping spikerush, reed canarygrass, and curled dock (*Rumex crispus*). Associated functional values include fish and wildlife habitat, food chain support, and active and passive recreation.

#### Exposed Reservoir Bottom Vegetation

As a result of fluctuations in reservoir water levels, exposed reservoir bottom vegetation occurs in varying degrees from year to year. In the early part of the growing season the reservoir water level is low, and vegetation appears along the waterline and shoreward. As the season progresses the reservoir level rises to inundate the vegetated area for several months. Dominant vegetation associated with the exposed reservoir bottom includes willow-weed (*Polygonum lapathifolium*), water smartweed (*P. amphibium*), and western yellowcrest (*Rorippa curvipes*). Functional values associated with this wetland vegetation include fish and wildlife habitat and food chain support.

#### Mudflats

Mudflats occur as the reservoir recedes. During low-water years, the mudflats begin near Pinery Day Use Area and extend lakeward to the water's edge. The mudflat mat extends past Twin Coves Campground in dry years. Low pool is reached with a water level at 5930 feet elevation, exposing approximately 926 acres of mud flats and leaving only 121 acres of water surface area. In wet years, there

is no significant drop in the reservoir water level and no mudflats will occur in the plan area. The functional value associated with this wetland type is shorebird habitat.

### **Other Habitat Types**

Other habitat types include previously disturbed lands such as campgrounds, parking and storage lots, maintenance buildings, access and maintenance roads, cut-and-fill slopes above and below roadbeds, and cropped pasture. Previously disturbed lands also include the dam and some of the primary jurisdiction zone (approximately 17 acres). Some disturbed areas around the reservoir are now covered by blacktop, gravel, concrete, and buildings, although most disturbed areas have been contoured and revegetated. Generally, the dominant vegetation in these areas consist of grasses, legumes, and some weedy species.

## **Aquatic Resources**

### **Historical Fishery Development**

Rockport Reservoir was expected to provide some of the best trout fishing of any of the proposed Weber Basin Project reservoirs (USFWS 1952), even before construction began. Historically, the reservoir has been managed by the UDWR as a put-grow-and-take rainbow trout fishery (Schmitz 1994). The first introduction of fingerling rainbow trout was made by the UDWR in 1960. Initially, the reservoir annually received 100,000 to 200,000 rainbow trout fingerlings. Before 1979, these fingerlings were stocked in the summer months, but in 1979 UDWR initiated a fall stocking program to minimize stress associated with summer stocking, particularly warm water conditions. Stocked trout emigrate upstream or downstream from the reservoir during warm water periods. Warmer temperatures also set the stage for anchor worm (*Lernaea spp.*) parasitism on trout. These parasites attach to the body of the fish and appear as a small tan colored object in a sore. Cyclical increases of anchor worm occurrence are not unusual and are usually associated with poor water quality or temperature related stress.

### **Existing Conditions**

Rockport Reservoir now contains numerous species of fish including the rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*), brown trout (*Salmo trutta*), smallmouth bass (*Micropterus dolomieu*), mountain whitefish (*Prosopium williamsoni*), yellow perch (*Perca flavescens*), redbside shiner (*Richardsonius balteatus*), Utah chub (*Gila atraria*), and Utah sucker (*Catostomus ardens*). Cutthroat trout are the only native trout in the reservoir.

Smallmouth bass were introduced in 1985 and stocked annually until 1987 to provide additional fishing opportunity in the reservoir. The UDWR anticipated they would improve the trout fishery by reducing the population of competing Utah chubs in the reservoir. Post-stocking evaluation revealed that smallmouth bass, a warm water species, were reproducing in Rockport

Reservoir but that their rate of growth was slow compared to growth rates in other reservoirs (Shrader 1990). Another warm water species, the yellow perch, illegally introduced a few years ago, has become a popular ice-fishing catch from December through March. Rainbow trout also provide winter angling opportunities. Rockport has a wild brown trout fishery where spawning occurs in the river and the trout drift down into the reservoir. In the spring, large brown trout may be caught in the river inlet.

A general decline in the sport fishery at Rockport is indicated in creel surveys, trend netting, and reservoir management reports. One reason for the declining fishery is seen in the emigration of fish upstream and downstream from the reservoir. Schmitz (1991) estimated that more than 95% of the juvenile rainbow trout stocked in the reservoir are gone within three months of stocking. Installation of a barrier over the outlet works has been recommended to reduce downstream fish loss (Sorenson and Pettengill 1992).

### **Management Strategies**

Rockport Reservoir is managed as a put-grow-and-take rainbow trout fishery. Concerned about poor trout survival rates, UDWR shifted to fall stocking of approximately 77,750 rainbow annually at the end of September. The fall stocking consists of catchable rainbows, eight to ten inches long. Sufficient fish are planted to achieve a catch rate of one fish per two hours of fishing, with an average 11-inch rainbow target catch size (Pettengill 2002). Stocking large fish eliminates the risk of predation by smallmouth bass and reduces the threat of whirling disease.

### **Wildlife**

Opportunity for wildlife habitat management within the plan area is somewhat limited. This is due to State Park development, residential development on adjacent lands, the relatively small amount of remaining undeveloped acreage within the plan area, and the fluctuating nature of the reservoir. Land outside the plan area is privately owned. Interest has been expressed by the public in the protection and enhancement of existing riparian habitat, and the development of a wildlife interpretive trail. Wildlife is discussed by category in the following sections: Big Game, Other Mammals, Avifauna, Reptiles and Amphibians, Threatened and Endangered, State listed species, and Federally listed species.

### **Big Game**

The moderately steep foothills surrounding the reservoir are mostly covered with sagebrush and scattered juniper and provide big game habitat identified by UDWR as high value deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and elk (*Cervus elaphus nelsoni*) summer use area, and critical value deer and elk winter use area. Deer are most frequently seen in the plan area, followed by elk, and occasionally, moose (*Alces alces*) are observed along stream drainages on the east side of the reservoir.

### Other Mammals

Other mammals common within the plan area include yellow-bellied marmot (*Marmota flaviventris*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*), least chipmunk (*Eutamias minimus*), and Uinta ground squirrel (*Spermophilus armatus*). Furbearers such as beaver (*Castor canadensis*), mink (*Mustela vison*), and muskrat (*Ondatra zibethicus*) use the wetland and riparian habitat around the reservoir and embankments of the river.

### Avifauna

#### Raptors

Birds of prey, or raptors, have been observed within or adjacent to the plan area. Cottonwood trees along the river provide nesting habitat for raptors such as redtail hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and roost sites for great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) and bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*). The bald eagle is federally listed as a threatened species. Winter months are the best time to view bald eagles near the reservoir.

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) are nesting in artificial structures placed near the reservoir. They are large, hawk-like, hooked-billed birds of prey. They nest near open water in trees or crags or on top of any height in which they build a bulky stick nest that is reused year after year. Osprey feed entirely on fish which they capture by hovering, and then plunging talons-first into the water.

#### Waterfowl

Water birds include waterfowl, shore birds, and other wading birds typically associated with wetlands and bodies of surface water. The open waters of Rockport Reservoir are used as a resting area in the fall, winter, and spring by migratory waterfowl, i.e.: common loon (*Gavia immer*), canada goose (*Branta canadensis*), whistling swan (*Olor columbianus*), and others. Mud flats, marsh and riparian habitat near the inlet of the Weber River attract western grebes (*Aechmophorus occidentalis*), great blue herons (*Ardea herodias*), snowy egrets (*Egretta thula*), killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*), and others. Mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*) and cinnamon teal (*Anas cyanoptera*) occasionally nest in the vicinity of the river inlet.

Waterfowl hunting mainly occurs at the south end of the lake in the winter months. Hunters may only use portable blinds and must comply with state and federal hunting regulations. Rockport Reservoir has contracted with a local resident to maintain and cut fields located at the south end of the reservoir near the park entrance and at the north end below the dam. In exchange for the hay, the lessee irrigates, fertilizes, and pays Rockport State Park for each bale of hay removed.

Other

Probably the most common birds at Rockport Reservoir are songbirds. Western kingbirds (*Tyrannus verticalis*) and yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*) are among the various species of songbirds that use the riparian and wetland habitat found near the inlet and scattered within the plan area. Another group of birds frequently observed at Rockport Reservoir comprises the corvids, including jays (*Cyanocitta spp.*), the black-billed magpie (*Pica pica*), and the common raven (*Corvus corax*).

**Reptiles and Amphibians**

A number of amphibians may occur within the plan area. Historically, boreal toad (*Bufo boreas boreas*) and columbia spotted frog (*Rana lutieventris*) occurred in the general area of Rockport Reservoir but have not been documented on site. Tiger salamander (*Ambystoma tigrinum*), boreal chorus frog (*Pseudacris triseriata*), great plains toad (*Bufo cognatus*), and northern leopard frog (*Rana pipiens*) may also occur in the area.

**Threatened, Endangered, and State Listed Species**

Based on information from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Salt Lake City Office and the Utah Natural Heritage Program, no threatened, endangered, candidate, or sensitive plant species are known to occur within the plan area or areas that could be affected. Similarly, no state species of special concern were located during vegetation surveys.

State listed species are designated by the UDWR according to the following classification: Endangered, Threatened, and Sensitive. Sensitive species are further divided into three categories: S1 = a species whose population has been greatly depleted and is declining in numbers, distribution, and habitat; S2 = a species that occurs in limited areas and/or numbers due to a restricted or specialized habitat; S1/S2 = a species with both of the above characteristics. A list of state sensitive species can be found at the Bureau of Reclamation's Provo Area Office. None of the species listed has been observed in the plan area.

Conservation Agreements are voluntary cooperative plans among resource agencies that identify threats to a species and implement conservation measures to proactively conserve and protect species in decline. Species which may occur within the plan area and are managed under Conservation Agreements and strategies include bonnevillie cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki utah*) and spotted frog (*Rana lutieventris*).

Recent winter records of occurrence of bobolink (*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*) and northern river otter (*Lutra canadensis*) exist near the plan area. There is also historic record of occurrence for columbia spotted frog (*Rana lutieventris*).



### Federally Listed Species

In a 1994 memorandum, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) provided a list of federally listed threatened, endangered, and then candidate (now considered federal species of concern) fish species that may occur in the Upper Colorado River Drainage system. These species include the Colorado squawfish (*Ptychocheilus lucius*), razorback sucker (*Xyrauchen texanus*), bonytail chub (*Gila elegans*), and the humpback chub (*Gila cypha*). Water depletions in the Upper Colorado River Basin are considered by the USFWS to comprise a major impact to the recovery of these fish species. Accordingly, under the Recovery Implementation Program (RIP) for the listed fish, any proposed project which may result in a depletion of water from the Upper Colorado River Basin is considered a jeopardy to the fish and would thus require formal consultation with the USFWS. Impacts and potential conservation measures are identified through a Section 7 consultation of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, between the USFWS and the acting federal agency.

None of the above listed species are known to occur in Rockport Reservoir or the Weber River.

The bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*) is a federally listed threatened species. A number of bald eagle wintering sites are known in Utah. These sites are primarily concentrated along lower-elevation, open river, and reservoir areas. Although areas that have historically been used by bald eagles for nesting are considered breeding range and include a majority of the North American continent, bald eagle habitat in Utah consists primarily of winter range (USFWS 1986). Bald eagle winter range usually includes areas of open water such as lakes or major river systems, although arid valleys may be used as well (Edwards 1969; Spencer 1976). Migration of bald eagles from breeding areas generally takes place between September and December. Food availability is probably the most significant factor determining the wintering distribution and abundance of eagles in any given area (Steenhof 1976). Bald eagles generally utilize cottonwoods (*Populus spp.*) and snags near open bodies of water as winter roosting sites. Cottonwoods afford the eagles an unobstructed view of the topography and unimpeded access to the large limbs utilized for roosting.

Other federally listed species which may occur within the plan area include the threatened Canada lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), the endangered black-footed ferret (*Mustela nigripes*) and whooping crane (*Grus americanus*), and candidate species western yellow-billed cuckoo (*Coccyzus americanus occidentalis*).

## CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL RESOURCES

For the purpose of this document, the term "cultural resources" is defined as any artifact, record, structure, or location associated with the activity of humans and having an antiquity of at least fifty years (with a few exceptions). Paleontological resources are the fossilized remains and/or

physical impressions of past life, including both plants and animals, that are present within the geologic record.

Numerous potential data sources regarding cultural and paleontological resources in the plan area were reviewed. This information, which includes data regarding previously conducted cultural resource projects and known archaeological sites and paleontological localities in and near the current plan area, is discussed in the following section. The data pertain to all cultural and paleontological resources including prehistoric and historic archaeological sites; standing historic structures and buildings; and fossil (paleontological) materials located, or potentially located, within the current plan area.

### **Summary of Available Data**

A moderate amount of information is currently available regarding cultural and paleontological resources within the current plan area. A few sources of general geological and paleontological data are available for the Wanship-Rockport-Coalville area. These sources include *The Geology of Utah* by William Lee Stokes (1986); *Geologic Resources of Summit County, Utah* by the Utah State Department of Natural Resources; Utah Geological and Mineral Survey (1990); *Geologic History of Utah* by Lehi F. Hintze (1982); *Cretaceous Stratigraphy of the Coalville and Rockport Areas, Utah* by Thomas A. Ryer (1976); and a variety of geologic maps of Utah. Although no known paleontological localities have been documented in the current plan area, the geologic formations in the area are known to contain a wide variety and abundance of fossil materials including plants and marine fish.

As of 1996, two cultural resource projects have been conducted within the boundaries of Rockport Reservoir, and two have been carried out within one mile of the plan area boundary. Both of the projects in the plan area were undertaken by the Office of Public Archaeology (OPA) at Brigham Young University. The first project was carried out in 1995 and consisted of an inventory of three acres for proposed campground renovations (Irvine 1995). No cultural or paleontological resources were located during this inventory. The second project was carried out by OPA in 1996 and consisted of an inventory of 48 acres for proposed renovations along the east shore of the reservoir (Talbot 1996). During this inventory, portions of several campgrounds, maintenance areas, day use areas, turnarounds, parking areas, and the marina were surveyed. No cultural or paleontological resources were documented.

As noted, two additional projects have been undertaken outside the plan area boundary. These two projects include a linear inventory for the widening of Interstate 80 (I-80) from Silver Creek Junction to the Weber River, and a small block survey for a bridge location over the Weber River near Wanship. The I-80 inventory was conducted in 1984 by P-III Associates of Salt Lake City (Smith 1984). No cultural or paleontological resource sites were located. The block survey of the Weber River crossing was carried out by P-III Associates in 1986. No cultural resources were located during this

inventory (Schroedl 1986). Since that time, no additional cultural inventories have been conducted in or near the plan area.

In addition to information regarding cultural and paleontological resource projects and sites, data pertaining to the recorded history of the plan area was also reviewed and identified potential historic archaeological sites and standing structures, such as the old church, within the plan area. Numerous sources of local history are available.

### ***Data Adequacy***

The current body of existing data regarding cultural and paleontological resources within the plan area is considered adequate for assessing potential impacts to those resources and for recommending mitigation efforts during future development at and management of the reservoir.

Given that two Class III inventories have been previously conducted within the high use areas of Rockport Reservoir, no further work is likely to be necessary in those locations. However, should proposed development extend into areas that are only minimally disturbed or that are presently undeveloped, a Class III pedestrian inventory is strongly recommended. It is also recommended that brief prehistoric and historic contexts be prepared in order to address potential inundated resources that would not be available for visual inspection during such pedestrian inventories.

## **SOCIOECONOMICS**

### ***Rockport Socioeconomic Area***

Rockport Reservoir is situated in the western corner of Summit County, some 40 miles east of downtown Salt Lake City. Summit County, together with Utah and Wasatch counties, comprises the Mountainland Multi County District (MCD). However, due to the close proximity of Rockport Reservoir to the Wasatch Front, the affected environment for the Rockport RMP should also include the Wasatch Front MCD, which consists of Weber, Davis, Salt Lake, Morgan, and Tooele counties. Both the Wasatch Front and Mountainland MCDs have therefore been combined to form what will be the Rockport Socioeconomic Area, or RSA. In addition, Summit County's totals will also be compared to the RSA in certain noteworthy categories.

### ***Demographics***

Throughout the last 40 years, the Rockport Socioeconomic Area (RSA) has accounted for 79 to 81% of the total state population. By 1960, it held a population of over 697,000 residents, steadily growing to nearly 1.4 million people in 1990-- an average annual growth rate of 2.4%. In the 1990s, the population has continued this pace by topping 1.6 million residents as of 1996. Summit County, on the other hand, with a much smaller population, has grown at a higher average annual rate of 3.5%, expanding from 5,670 residents in 1960, to 15,700 by 1990. The 1990s have brought even more explosive growth to the county with an average annual growth rate of 7% , reaching a 1996 total of 23,562 residents.

The RSA saw six consecutive years of net out-migration between 1985 to 1990 at an average of over 6,000 persons per year. Nevertheless, the population continued to grow because of an average natural increase (births minus deaths) of 22,300 persons per year. Since that time, high rates of net in-migration have been the norm, including four consecutive years of five-digit increases. Meanwhile, Summit County has experienced net in-migration for nearly every year since 1980, with 1985 and 1988 being the lone two exceptions. The last five years have seen the county average over 1,060 new residents annually.

At a projected 2.2% annual growth rate, the RSA would increase to 1.7 million residents by the year 2000, 1.9 million by the year 2005, and nearly 2.2 million by the year 2010. Summit County is forecasted to grow at a quicker average annual rate of 3.4%. At this pace, the county would have around 28,000 residents by the year 2000, nearly 32,000 by the year 2005, and 38,000 by the year 2010.

### **Employment**

Since passing the trade sector in the late 1980s, the service sector has continued to be the largest producer of jobs in the RSA, currently responsible for nearly 27% of total non-agricultural employment. The trade sector, while not growing as fast as the service sector, provides close to one-quarter of total non-agricultural employment, as it has consistently over time. The third largest sector is government, having dropped from 22% of employment in 1980, to a current share of 17%. For Summit County, the revitalization of the ski industry in the early 1990s helped push the trade sector above the services sector in total non-agricultural employment for the first time in over a decade. Trade continues to be the top employment sector in Summit County, with a 32.7% share, followed by services, 27.7%, and government, 12.3% respectively.

Furthermore, due to Summit County's large population increases and economic prosperity, the total number of construction sector jobs has grown annually for the past nine years, representing a current share of 7.3% of non-agricultural employment. Likewise, the number of residential building permits has grown ten out of the last eleven years and has currently hit a 16 year high with 1,033.

This economic prosperity is also evident in the recent drop in the levels of unemployment. The current unemployment rate for the RSA stands at a very low 3.2%, including four consecutive years of under 4%. Summit County is also enjoying low unemployment with a 3.6% rate and has experienced continuously falling rates for the last five years.

### **Income**

Total non-agricultural wages in the RSA have risen annually, reaching an all-time high in 1996 of approximately \$20 billion. While Summit County's contribution to this total is relatively small, their percentage has slowly increased from 0.85% in 1986 to 1.33% in 1996. The average annual wage for

the RSA is approximately \$25,000, substantially more than the \$20,400 earned by Summit County workers. However, wages are growing faster in Summit County where wage levels have increased in the 1990s at an average rate of 5.8% annually, as compared to 3.7% for the RSA.

Residents of the RSA had a per-capita income of close to \$19,000 in 1995, while residents in Summit County had a much higher per-capita income of nearly \$28,000, ranking number one in the state. Since 1990, both have grown equally, averaging over 5% annual growth rates.

#### **Government Revenues**

Indicative of a strong economy, total assessed valuation of property has increased annually reaching a current peak of over \$56 billion for 1995. Summit County, on the other hand, with fluctuating levels, has seen their share of the RSA's total assessed valuation decline from 10% in 1986 to a current 6.2%.

Gross taxable sales in the RSA have reached over \$20 billion for 1996, annually increasing at an average rate of 7.5% since 1986. Summit County has increased annually at a quicker rate of approximately 12% while accounting for under 3% of the RSA's 1996 total.

#### **Travel and Recreation Industry**

The travel and recreation industry is an important component in the RSA's healthy economy. In the past five years, travel and recreation-related employment has grown at a 7.5% average annual rate—faster than the 5% growth rate of total non-agricultural employment overall. With a current total of over 72,000 jobs, this industry accounts for 9% of total non-agricultural employment in the RSA and consists of jobs primarily in the service and trade sectors. More importantly, spending by travelers in the region has topped the \$3 billion mark, representing a direct local tax impact of close to \$58 million. Summit County accounts for nearly \$309 million of the total spent by travelers with a direct local tax impact of \$6 million.

## **LAND MANAGEMENT**

#### ***Land Ownership***

The Rockport Reservoir planning area proper is owned and managed by the Bureau of Reclamation. Reclamation constructed and owns the reservoir project. Reclamation, Weber Basin Water Conservancy District, Utah Division of Parks and Recreation (State Parks), and Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR), share management responsibilities for various aspects of the Wanship Dam and Rockport Reservoir, as well as the surrounding Reclamation owned lands. WBWCD contracted with Reclamation to pay for the project and is responsible for operation and maintenance of the project works. State Parks administers recreation by Memorandum of Agreement with Reclamation.

The plan area is surrounded by privately-owned property. While most of the area is fenced, trespass onto private property occasionally occurs. Several cabins and homes are situated on the east side of the reservoir. These landowners access their properties through the regulated park entrance. There is potential for private land subdivision developments occurring on the east side of the reservoir. New private access to these subdivisions and developments will need to be discussed in the future.

### ***Access, Circulation, and Traffic***

#### **Ramps and Docks**

The boat ramp can accommodate launching three to four boats at a time and is working well. The state maintains two docks near the boat launch area. These docks are courtesy docks. Long term dry docking can be obtained by renting space in the reservoir's boat storage area.

#### **Roads**

##### Access Road (SR-302)

The access road at the main entrance to Rockport Reservoir is approximately a 22-foot paved roadway that is striped with one lane in each direction. This asphalt road is in good repair, and has adequate capacity. The posted speed limit on the park road is 25 miles per hour.

There are currently six local residences that require access through the park on SR-302 to reach their homes. Park officials have stated that this has started to create some problems in granting access to people wanting to visit these local residences. Some individuals have come to the park and said that they were here to visit a local resident to avoid paying the entrance fee, and then end up fishing, swimming, or picnicking.

##### Road Network Within the Park

The roadway network within the park includes all roads leading to the campgrounds, ranger station and residences, boat ramp, and day-use facilities. Most of the roads within the park are asphalt, however the roads leading to the Pinery day-use area, Riverside Campground, Old Church Campground, Hawthorne Campground, and the boat storage area are all gravel or unimproved roads. All of the roads are in good repair.

#### **Traffic and Usage Counts**

The peak usage at the park occurs during the summer months. Table 2.9 presents peak vehicle counts taken at Rockport Reservoir by park officials during July of 1996. These numbers represent typical peak weekend and holiday use.

**TABLE 2.9**  
**DAILY PEAK USAGE**

DATE	TOTAL VEHICLES
Saturday, July 6, 1996	855
Saturday, July 13, 1996	966
Saturday, July 20, 1996	723
Saturday, July 27, 1996	513

The peak number of cars on SR-32 entering the park during the month of July, 1996 was 966. This number of cars equates to about 1,900 vehicles or trips on the peak day (half arriving, half departing). Which is significantly less than the capacity of a two lane roadway. Further, once the vehicles pass the fee gate, they disperse throughout the park. Based on available Utah Department of Transportation traffic volume data, the average annual daily traffic volume on the road into Rockport Reservoir was 555 vehicles in 1994 and increased to 580 vehicles in 1995, which is the last year for which data is available.

The most significant traffic constraint is the amount of time it takes to process park patrons at the park's entrance station. During peak periods, queues of up to ten vehicles and a wait of up to ten minutes sometimes occur for people trying to enter the park.

#### **Off-Highway Vehicle Use**

Off-highway vehicle use is prohibited in Rockport Reservoir.

#### ***Parking, Safety, and Shoreline Access***

On busy weekends and peak days, the parking lots and campgrounds become full and sometimes congested, especially around the boat ramp. Boating use levels are managed based on available facilities, specifically parking stalls. Parking capacity allows approximately 100 watercraft at high water conditions. When facilities are full, no additional visitors are allowed through the gate. Entrance is again allowed once vacancies appear. This policy is designed to control over use of the park. Existing parking facilities at Rockport are generally in balance with the recreational facilities that are provided.

#### **Parking Along SR-32**

Parking along State Route 32 is a common occurrence during peak visitation days. Because good beaches exist on the west side of the reservoir and no fees are collected in this area, many patrons park along the road and walk down to the beach. There are numerous places to park on both sides of SR-

32. However, most park patrons use the nine turnouts along the east side of the road adjacent to the reservoir. Three of the turn-outs have garbage and restroom facilities. The Utah Department of Transportation is responsible for maintenance of the turnouts, while Rockport Reservoir is responsible for the restrooms and garbage. Most of the turn-outs are either gravel or paved with asphalt rotomill tailings (small, broken pieces of used asphalt).

On Saturday, August 30, 1997, at 2:00 p.m. (Labor Day weekend) a total of 17 vehicles were observed in the turnouts adjacent to the reservoir.

Approximately 100 vehicles could be parked in the nine turnouts. Park officials stated that on most summer weekends the turnouts are full.

### **Shoreline Access and Pedestrian Safety**

Shoreline access within the park is fairly good. However, access to the shoreline on the west side of the reservoir is not as easily accessible. Most of the west beach's patrons park along SR-32 and walk down to the beach. There is not an improved trail system to get down to the reservoir. Trails go in many directions and are frequently steep. Further, erosion is evident on some of these trails.

A potential pedestrian problem is having patrons park on the west side of SR-32 and walk across the road to the east side to access the beach. With the highway posted at 55 miles per hour and with some curves in the roadway alignment, at places it could be difficult to see pedestrians crossing the road.





3

# Chapter 3

## *Management Direction*

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides long-range management direction for Rockport Reservoir and surrounding lands in response to public issues and management concerns. Implementation of management directives is the key to translating Resource Management Plan (RMP) goals and objectives to actual “on-the-ground” application and practice, ultimately resulting in the desired future condition. All uses and activities of the area covered by the RMP, including permits, contracts and other instruments, must be consistent with current Reclamation policy as well as the screening criteria and management directions stated in this plan.

The Management Direction Matrix is a combined product of the earlier steps of the planning process. Issue statements were developed out of comments received during the scoping process. Goals and Objectives were formulated to address these issues. The Goals and Objectives were refined and applied to management directions for the reservoir. The management directions have been developed at two levels: Area Wide Management Directions and Specific Area Management Directions.

### SCREENING CRITERIA

Reclamation has established a set of screening criteria to be applied to the development of the Rockport Reservoir RMP. This criteria was generally considered throughout the entire planning process, specifically in the formulation of feasible goals and objectives, and in determining whether proposed management directions were reasonable and appropriate. The following bullets outline the screening criteria applied to the Rockport Reservoir planning process and RMP development. The proposed management directions:

- will not change the operation of the reservoir outside the existing operational criteria;
- will not adversely affect water quality;

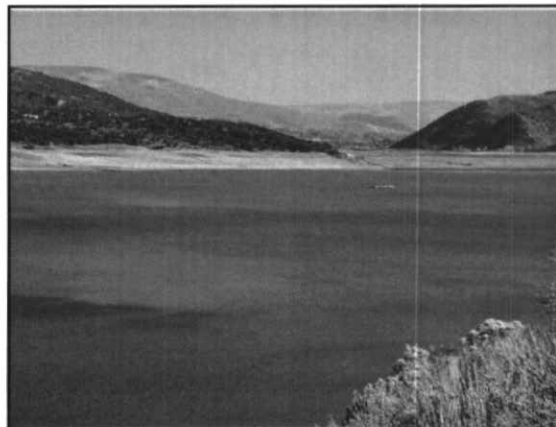
- will not adversely impact endangered species;
- comply with federal, state, and county planning, zoning, and building requirements;
- meet public health and safety standards and regulations;
- will be contained within the designated boundary identified on the planning area map and will be consistent with restrictions and status of project lands;
- comply with laws, regulations, and policies to protect the natural environment;
- will be reasonable and financially feasible; and
- can be implemented.

## DESIRED FUTURE CONDITION

This section describes the desired future condition for Rockport Reservoir, and its surrounding lands, following implementation of this Resource Management Plan. The primary purposes of Rockport Reservoir are to supply municipal, industrial, and agricultural water to downstream users; generate electric power; and protect downstream communities in Summit County from floods. The desired future condition of Rockport Reservoir continues to support these purposes while providing a variety of recreational opportunities to the visitors and residents of the area, and protecting the natural, cultural, and environmental resources.

Reclamation supports partnerships with local, state, and federal entities to enhance management of resources including water, recreation, visual, natural, cultural, and land.

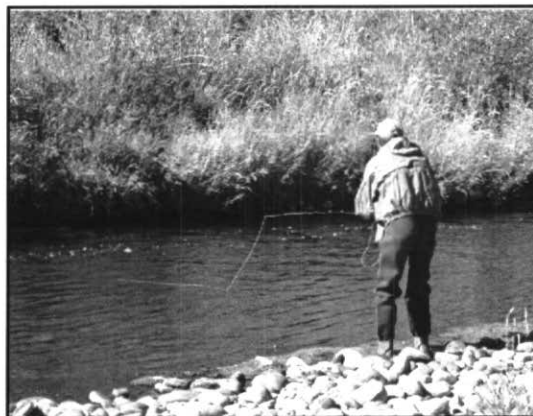
Weber Basin Water Conservancy District water operations and project purposes are considered in the management and implementation of existing and proposed activities.



The Desired Future Condition of Rockport Reservoir supports the primary purposes of the reservoir, while providing a variety of recreational opportunities and protecting the resources of the area.

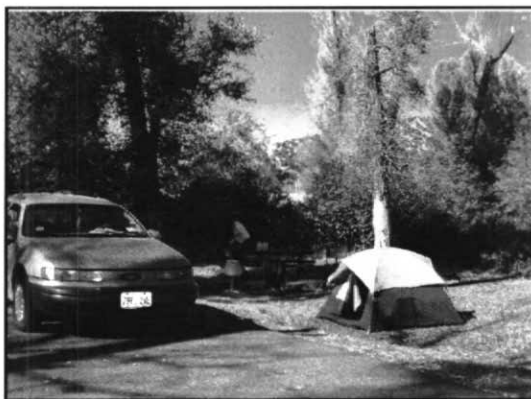
These objectives include:

- Storing spring flood flows to overcome shortages during late irrigation seasons and drought periods;
- Providing extensive municipal and industrial water benefits to communities and cities throughout the area;
- Contributing to the control of floods in the Weber River;
- Generating electric power to help offset project costs;
- Maintaining a minimum storage pool to preserve and propagate game fish; and
- Supplying a variety of water oriented recreation opportunities.



The reservoir provides a variety of high quality recreation opportunities including year-round angling.

Recreational resources are managed in partnership with the State of Utah, Division of Parks and Recreation through a Memorandum of Agreement with Reclamation. This partnership provides management for a variety of recreation opportunities consistent with project purposes and RMP goals and objectives. Fish and wildlife resources are managed in cooperation with the State of Utah, Division of Wildlife Resources consistent with Utah State law. Wildlife habitat is protected and enhanced, while appropriately considering water operation needs and the recreational desires of the public.



The South End provides facilities for overnight single-family camping under towering cottonwood trees.

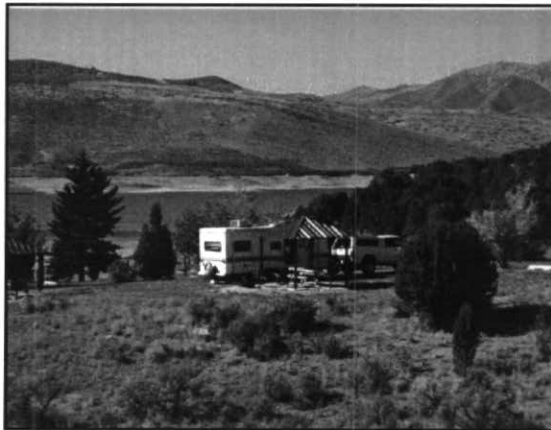
Through cooperative relationships, interpretive facilities and media are developed which tie into regional themes. These programs are designed to increase public understanding of the purposes, benefits, and operation of the reservoir, and to describe its role in the regional community. They also explain how to use the area safely, describe the benefits of maintaining water quality, and

encourage responsible recreation use. These programs and activities also identify and protect the area's natural, cultural, and sensitive resources.

The reservoir provides a variety of quality recreation opportunities that are accessible to users of all abilities. These include picnicking, camping, swimming, boating, and year-round angling opportunities in a variety of settings. Several types of recreation activities occur simultaneously, however, activities are managed to minimize user conflicts. When constructed sites become full extra visitors are turned away to protect visitor safety, quality of experience, and natural resources.

Facilities are sanitary, accessible, and well maintained. The northern end of the reservoir holds a primitive over-night group camping opportunity in cottonwoods below the dam. Resting in a juniper woodland, the east side of the reservoir supports a variety of designated sites for day-use, over-night camping, and watercraft access.

The southern end of the reservoir accommodates overnight single-family camping under the inlet's cottonwood canopy; group camping occurs on the open gently sloping grass covered southeastern shore. In sagebrush and scattered juniper, the west shore offers nine angling access points adjacent to State Route 32.



Best management practices enhance recreational experiences and the visual quality of the area, while maintaining the integrity of water operations and minimization of conflicts between other users.



Interpretive media and programs identify and protect the area's cultural resources, such as the Old Church located below the dam.

Visually, the reservoir enhances and accentuates the beauty of the mountain environment. Natural vegetation, appropriate landscaping, and facility siting visually absorb man-made structures and enhance wildlife conditions year-round.

Best management practices are implemented to protect project purposes, water quality, sensitive resources, and cultural interests. Access to and around the reservoir

occurs only by designated roads, trails, and access points. Motorized land vehicle access below the reservoir high water line is generally prohibited. The reservoir is clean and free of trash and litter.

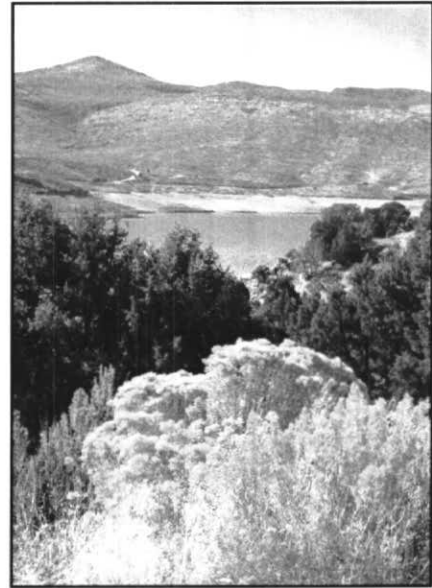
Weeds, pests, and aquatic nuisances are controlled by appropriate methods. Activities in sensitive areas, such as wetlands, wildlife habitat, and stream areas, are regulated to maintain healthy and diverse vegetative communities. Enhancements for water quality and wildlife occur. Disturbed areas are rehabilitated to appear close to their natural state.

Land management and facility placement are appropriate and consistent with project purposes and the goals and objectives of the RMP. Reclamation boundaries are well marked. Trespass, land owner access, and land use conflicts are resolved. Public health, safety, and welfare are protected through appropriate management techniques.

Best management practices enhance recreation experiences and the visual quality of the area while minimizing conflicts between users. User conflicts and water quality impacts are minimized through control of land-based facilities and reservoir access. Public camp and picnic facilities are clustered at the East Side, South End, and Riverside recreation areas. Motorized watercraft launching is limited to the boat ramp. Staging facilities for angling exist in appropriate locations and are safe and sanitary.



Activities in sensitive areas, such as wetlands, wildlife habitat, and stream areas, are regulated to maintain healthy and diverse ecosystems.



Visually, the reservoir enhances and accentuates the beauty of the mountain environment.

Overall, the reservoir managing entities balance objectives associated with maintaining water quality and delivery, protecting wildlife habitat, encouraging appropriate land management, and preserving cultural and natural resources with the public's desire for a visually appealing, accessible, high quality recreation experience.

## GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The following goals and objectives are expressed in general terms and foster the desired future condition of Rockport Reservoir. For summary and tracking purposes, the goals and objectives are grouped into five main categories: Partnerships; Water Resources; Recreation and Visual Resources; Natural, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources; and Land Management. Each goal and objective will be pursued through specific management directions, standards, and monitoring activities identified in the Rockport Reservoir RMP.

### ***Partnerships***

#### Goal:

Encourage and support partnerships and agreements that complement and pursue best reservoir management practices and the goals of the RMP.

#### Objectives:

Encourage partnerships designed to promote public awareness of the purpose of Rockport Reservoir; the importance of watershed protection; and the public's role in maintaining or improving water quality and protecting environmental, natural, historical and cultural resources.

Coordinate resource management, habitat enhancement activities, and projects with private, local, state, and federal organizations and agencies to optimize environmental benefits. Establish partnerships to protect, manage, and conserve wildlife habitat and species.

Pursue and support partnerships to facilitate best management of the resources while benefitting the partners and the users.

Pursue and support partnerships to enhance recreation services and facilities compatible with project purposes.

Pursue and support partnerships to maintain or enhance water quality.

Coordinate the development and implementation of appropriate fire management regulations, procedures, and programs.

Provide the public with opportunities to learn about proper recreation etiquette and safety.



Provide a safe environment for users, adequate law enforcement, and encourage appropriate uses.

### ***Water Resources***

**Goal:**

Protect or improve water for storage, quality, and delivery.

Support and participate in management efforts to maintain and improve water quality.

**Objectives:**

Educate the public on the purpose of Rockport Reservoir, the importance of watershed protection, and the public's role in improving and maintaining water quality.

Manage to protect project purposes, and water operation contracts and provisions.

Maintain or improve the condition of watersheds and reservoir water quality.

Maintain or improve culinary water sources.

Manage to effectively control pollution sources.

### ***Recreation and Visual Resources***

**Goal:**

Maintain and enhance the quality and diversity of recreational opportunities.

**Objectives:**

Provide recreation opportunities consistent and compatible with the purposes of the planning area and other resource needs.

Balance providing recreation opportunities with protecting environmental resources.

Provide adequate facilities and management to accommodate uses while protecting the natural resources.

Protect and enhance visual resources.



Provide accessible facilities and recreational sites for persons with disabilities.

Provide adequate services and recreation facilities to protect public health and safety.

Provide a variety of recreational opportunities without compromising the quality of the recreation experience.

Allow other entities to provide recreation oriented operation and maintenance, administration, and/or vendor services, where appropriate.

Evaluate the impact of recreation activities on Rockport Reservoir and surrounding lands.

Coordinate and enforce appropriate laws and policy, waste and fire management regulations, and facilities in recreational areas.

Manage recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources.

### ***Natural, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources***

#### **Goal:**

Comply with relevant laws for the protection of sensitive areas and the natural environment.

Protect resources essential to fish and wildlife habitat and population.

Protect the area's cultural and historical resources.

#### **Objectives:**

Protect natural and cultural resources to the extent practicable within the operational constraints of the reservoir.

Restore and maintain healthy, diverse plant communities through revegetation and minimizing disturbance.

Protect the area's cultural and paleontological resources.

Protect and enhance the quality of fish and wildlife habitat within the framework of existing laws and management authority.

Maintain a healthy vegetative community through appropriate management strategies.

Provide interpretation and educational opportunities of cultural and natural resources where appropriate.

Identify areas and resources deemed unsuitable for development or inconsistent with Reclamation management objectives.

Protect or enhance air quality.

Protect threatened and endangered species and minimize impacts to sensitive resources and areas including wetland and stream corridors.

Implement integrated pest management strategies.

Control erosion where practicable.

Ensure mineral development occurs appropriately.

Allow further studies to determine if wetlands can be used to reduce non-point source pollution.

### ***Land Management***

#### **Goal:**

Consistent with the reservoir's operating criteria, identify appropriate and compatible land uses that benefit the public.

#### **Objectives:**

Maintain appropriate land management strategies and guidelines for planning area purposes including: access, roads, trails, utilities, and other land uses and activities.

Recognize the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas. Develop and maintain appropriate guidelines for the management of these resources and uses.

Clarify and resolve land ownership, property boundary, and resource management issues and responsibilities.

Provide for convenient, manageable, and controlled public access to the recreational facilities, the reservoir, and the Weber River.

Maintain appropriate and reasonable access for existing private landowners and visitors.

Coordinate the development and implementation of appropriate fire management regulations, strategies, and programs.

Manage land-based motor vehicles and recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources.

Manage to effectively control pollution sources.

## MANAGEMENT DIRECTION MATRIX

The following matrix provides direction including standards and guides for the management of Rockport Reservoir. Individual management directions are supported by objectives, monitoring directions, and contact agencies.

Management directions for the RMP have been developed at two levels:

### Area-Wide Management Directions

Management directions at this level apply to all five specific management areas.

### Specific Area Management Directions

Management directions at this level apply specifically to individual management areas within the overall plan area. These directions supplement the Area-Wide management directions.

Within each of these levels, the matrix is further divided into five main categories corresponding to the resource management objectives:

Partnerships

Water Resources

Recreation and Visual Resources

Natural, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources

Land Management

Each of these five issues are broken down into several subcategories. Individual management directions fall under these subcategories.

# ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN MANAGEMENT DIRECTION MATRIX AREA-WIDE

## Issue 1. PARTNERSHIPS

Goal: Encourage and support partnerships and agreements that compliment and pursue best reservoir management practices and the goals of the RMP.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
CONTRACT & OPERATIONS PARTNERSHIPS				
Pursue and support partnerships to facilitate best management of the resources while benefitting the partners and the users.	<p><u>Project Purposes</u></p> <p>Protect the purposes for which Rockport project lands were acquired or withdrawn.</p> <p>Evaluate proposed use activities against original purposes, contracts, and agreements.</p>	<p>60 year repayment contract between the U.S. Government and the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District. Contract No. 14-06-400-33 12/12/52.</p> <p>50 year contract between the U.S. Government and the Utah State Park and Recreation Commission concerning the administration and development of lands and facilities at Rockport Lake for wildlife and recreation purposes. Contract No. 14-06-400-4441 05/17/66.</p> <p>50 year contract between the U.S. Government and the State of Utah for the development, operation, and maintenance of recreation at Rockport. Contract No. 1-LM-40-00370 06/09/92.</p>	Evaluate proposed use activities against original purposes, contracts, and agreements. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	<p>Documents on file with Reclamation, Provo Area Office, Provo, Utah.</p> <p>Potential partners include: Weber Basin Water Conservancy District (WBWCD), local landowners, the Utah Department of Environmental Quality (UDEQ), State Parks, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), and the Utah Division Wildlife Resources (UDWR).</p>
	<p><u>Project Uses and Appurtenances</u></p> <p>Encourage partnership management where project purposes and RMP direction can be met.</p>	<p>50 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and Francis C. Siddoway and Ruby Merlene Siddoway, to utilize existing pump house and pipeline. Contract No. 3-07-41-L0110 02/25/83.</p> <p>50 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and Utah Power &amp; Light Company, for electric transmission lines. Contract No. 9-07-41-L0260 05/18/89.</p>	Evaluate activity proposals against project purposes, contracts, and agreements. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	<p>Documents on file with Reclamation, Provo Area Office, Provo, Utah.</p>

## Issue 1. PARTNERSHIPS

Goal: Encourage and support partnerships and agreements that compliment and pursue best reservoir management practices and the goals of the RMP.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
		<p>50 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and Michael Hummel, to construct and maintain a 20-foot-wide access road, dated Contract No. 0-LM-41-00270 06/07/90.</p> <p>50 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and Mountain Fuel Supply Company, for a 2" gas line. Contract Nos. 5-LM-41-05380 and 5-LM-41-05390 05/31/95.</p> <p>25 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and All West Communications, for communication lines. Contract No. 99-LM-41-00730 10/08/99.</p>		

### FIRE PREVENTION PARTNERSHIPS

Coordinate the development and implementation of appropriate fire management regulations, procedures, and programs.	<p><u>Regulations</u></p> <p>Ensure appropriate fire management regulations and procedures are in place and enforced.</p> <p>Develop fire prevention programs for the area.</p> <p>Construct fire breaks and/or manipulate vegetation as necessary to reduce the risk and spread of wildfires.</p> <p>Revegetate burned areas promptly with an appropriate seed mixture to reestablish vegetation and prevent erosion.</p> <p>Restrict fires and post restrictions as per State Park regulations.</p>	<p>Fire regulations, partnerships, and programs as developed.</p> <p>State Parks Regulations: R651-613 and R651-613-1.</p>	<p>Observe fuel conditions and apply appropriate action.</p> <p>Monitor burned areas annually for revegetation success.</p>	<p>Coordinate with State Parks, Reclamation, WBWCD, UDWR, State Lands and Forestry, and adjacent landowners.</p>
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## Issue 1. PARTNERSHIPS

Goal: Encourage and support partnerships and agreements that compliment and pursue best reservoir management practices and the goals of the RMP.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
<b>FISH AND WILDLIFE PARTNERSHIPS</b>				
Coordinate resource management and habitat enhancement activities and projects with private, local, state, and federal organizations and agencies to optimize environmental benefits. Establish partnerships to protect, manage, and conserve wildlife habitat and species.	<u><b>Fish and Wildlife Management</b></u> Work with the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources (UDWR) to protect, propagate, manage, conserve, and distribute protected wildlife throughout the state.	Utah State Wildlife Board policy.  Title 23 of the Utah Code, and as addressed in rules or proclamations as provided by Utah Code.  UDWR holds primary responsibility for enforcement of fish and wildlife related laws. However any peace officer of the state has authority to enforce these laws.	Enforce and field review.	UDWR and appropriate law enforcement.
	<u><b>Fish and Wildlife Use</b></u> Manage for fish and wildlife use as appropriate.		Track in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, UDWR, and WBWCD.
<b>GENERAL PARTNERSHIPS</b>				
Coordinate resource management and habitat enhancement activities and projects with private, local, state, and federal organizations and agencies to optimize environmental benefits. Establish partnerships to protect, manage, and conserve wildlife habitat and species.	<u><b>Governmental and Conservation Groups</b></u> Encourage partnerships with governmental entities and local conservation groups to provide public education to protect water quality, cultural resources, vegetation, and environmental values.		Document progress/need in Reservoir Management Reviews.	WBWCD, Wanship Town, Summit County, local landowners, UDEQ, UDOT, State Parks, USFWS, UDWR, and the Summit County Sheriff.
	<u><b>Local Communities</b></u> Work with local communities to determine the impacts of specific activities and uses. Strive to implement projects and programs beneficial to local communities that are also consistent with the RMP.		Document progress/need in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, WBWCD, State Parks, UDWR, Summit County, and local communities.

## Issue 1. PARTNERSHIPS

Goal: Encourage and support partnerships and agreements that complement and pursue best reservoir management practices and the goals of the RMP.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p><u>New Partnerships</u></p> <p>Structure partnership agreements to attract, encourage, and sustain cooperative and effective management while enhancing visitor services and protecting project and public resources.</p>		Document progress/need in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, WBWCD, Summit County, State Parks, UDOT, UDWR, local communities, and other interested parties.
	<p><u>Private, State, and Federal Sectors</u></p> <p>Pursue natural resource management activities with private, state, and federal entities to reduce environmental impacts and maximize benefits to the public.</p> <p>Encourage volunteerism to supplement reservoir management objectives.</p>		Report volunteer efforts by State Parks to Reclamation annually.	Reclamation, WBWCD, Summit County, State Parks, UDOT, UDWR, local communities, and other interested parties.

## INFORMATION MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIPS

Encourage partnerships designed to promote public awareness of the purpose of Rockport Reservoir; the importance of watershed protection; and the public's role in improving or maintaining water quality; and protecting environmental, natural, historical, and cultural resources.	<p><u>Interpretive Partnerships</u></p> <p>Coordinate interpretive efforts with appropriate entities.</p>			Reclamation, WBWCD, State Parks, UDWR, UDOT, Summit County, and other interested parties.
Provide the public with opportunities to learn about proper recreation etiquette and safety.	<p><u>Interpretive Programs</u></p> <p>Design interpretive service programs where it will help resolve management problems, reduce management costs, obtain visitor feedback, increase public understanding of project management, enhance visitor experience, and provide safe use of the area. Program elements could include:</p>		Evaluate visitor profile and interpretive themes during Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, WBWCD, State Parks, UDWR, and other interested parties.



## Issue 1. PARTNERSHIPS

Goal: Encourage and support partnerships and agreements that complement and pursue best reservoir management practices and the goals of the RMP.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facility use guidelines and regulations.</li> <li>2. Water and land use etiquette and safety regulations.</li> <li>3. Project purposes, characteristics, limitations, capacities, and public benefits.</li> <li>4. Opportunity guides and maps.</li> <li>5. Reservoir watercraft conditions and hazards.</li> <li>6. Developed and undeveloped recreation use regulations.</li> <li>7. Environmental interpretation and education on water quality and water conservation, wildlife, wetlands, cultural resources, and aquatic nuisance species.</li> <li>8. Off highway vehicle access status, guides, and maps.</li> <li>9. Waste management, fire prevention, sanitation, and use of fuels and chemicals.</li> <li>10. Other appropriate materials as available.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facility use guidelines and regulations.</li> <li>2. Water and land use etiquette and safety regulations.</li> <li>3. Project purposes, characteristics, limitations, capacities, and public benefits.</li> <li>4. Opportunity guides and maps.</li> <li>5. Reservoir watercraft conditions and hazards.</li> <li>6. Developed and undeveloped recreation use regulations.</li> <li>7. Environmental interpretation and education on water quality and water conservation, wildlife, wetlands, cultural resources, and aquatic nuisance species.</li> <li>8. Off highway vehicle access status, guides, and maps.</li> <li>9. Waste management, fire prevention, sanitation, and use of fuels and chemicals.</li> <li>10. Other appropriate materials as available.</li> </ol>	<p>Facility use guidelines and regulations.</p> <p>Water and land use safety regulations.</p> <p>Existing contracts.</p> <p>Developed and undeveloped recreation use regulations.</p> <p>43CFR420.</p>		Reclamation, WBWCD, State Parks, UDWR, and other interested parties.
	<p><u>Signage</u></p> <p>Establish clear, consistent signage to inform the public, identify available opportunities at use areas and facilities, and enhance traffic safety. Post signs at appropriate locations.</p>	<p>Upper Colorado Region, Regional Sign Guide, the Utah Department of Natural Resources, Division of State Parks and Recreation Sign Handbook, and the Utah Department of Transportation Sign Guides.</p>	<p>Document compliance/needs in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	Reclamation, WBWCD, UDOT, State Parks, UDWR, Summit County, and other interested parties.



## Issue 1. PARTNERSHIPS

Goal: Encourage and support partnerships and agreements that complement and pursue best reservoir management practices and the goals of the RMP.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
<b>LAW ENFORCEMENT AND SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS</b>				
Provide a safe environment for users, adequate law enforcement, and encourage appropriate uses within the park.	<u><b>Discharge of Firearms</b></u> Prohibit discharge of firearms, bow and arrow, or air and gas weapons across, into, or from recreation areas except when authorized at specific locations during hunting seasons.	State Parks Regulation R651-612. UDWR Big Game Proclamation.	Enforce.	State Parks, UDWR, and the Summit County Sheriff.
	<u><b>Emergency Communications</b></u> Provide emergency communication and coordinate with local law enforcement.	Reclamation Emergency Action Plan.	Maintain.	Reclamation, WBWCD, UDWR, State Parks, Summit County.
	<u><b>Hunting</b></u> Restrict hunting as prescribed by state law.	State Parks Regulation R651-603-5. UDWR Game Proclamations.	Enforce.	State Parks.
	<u><b>Law Enforcement</b></u> Maintain law and order to provide a safe environment for users.  Control litter, discourage vandalism, and perform search and rescue operations as appropriate.  Notify the County Sheriffs Office and Reclamation immediately when a death or life threatening situation occurs, of project structure failures, of resource contamination (oil or chemical spills), or when natural phenomena (landslides and fires) occur.  Continue law enforcement partnerships with State Parks and County Sheriff Offices.	State Parks is first response on all enforcement calls within the Park. The Summit County Sheriff's Office provides back-up support. State Parks participates with the Tri-County Law Enforcement (Summit, Wasatch, and Morgan counties).  Reclamation Emergency Action Plan.  Responsibility assigned Utah Division of Parks and Recreation under Utah Title 73, Chapter 18.	Report safety hazards and other enforcement difficulties annually to involved entities.	State Parks, UDWR, and Summit County Sheriff, Wasatch County, and Morgan County.

## Issue 1. PARTNERSHIPS

Goal: Encourage and support partnerships and agreements that complement and pursue best reservoir management practices and the goals of the RMP.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
RECREATION MANAGEMENT PARTNERSHIPS				
Pursue and support partnerships to enhance recreation services and facilities compatible with project purposes.	<u>Concessions, Licensees, and Contractors</u> Allow the private sector to provide recreation oriented operation, maintenance, administration, and/or vendor services, where appropriate.	Specific concession agreements.		
	<u>Recreation Management</u> Encourage other qualified government bodies to assume recreation management responsibilities for services above the minimum basic facilities.	Federal Water Project Recreation Act (Public Law 89-72) and current amendments.  Manage under current agreements as a State Park within the Utah State Park system.	Comply with contracts and agreements. Evaluate prior to issuance of new agreements.	Document on file with Reclamation, Provo Area Office, Provo UT.
WATER QUALITY PARTNERSHIPS				
Pursue and support partnerships to maintain or enhance water quality.	<u>Water Quality Coordinated Management</u> Support the establishment of an interagency water quality group to review and make recommendations to reduce undesirable water quality impacts in the watershed.	Agreements and contracts as developed.		UDEQ, State Parks, UDWR, Summit County, US Forest Service, USFWS, Reclamation, WBWCD, Summit County Sheriff, and other interested parties.

## Issue 2. WATER RESOURCES

Goals: Protect or improve water for storage, quality, and delivery.  
Support and participate in management efforts to maintain and improve water quality.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
<b>WATER OPERATIONS</b>				
Manage to protect project purposes, and water operations contracts and provisions.	<u>Care, Operation, and Maintenance</u> Continue administration for construction works and factors affecting water integrity.	Operate by the: Reclamation Annual Operating Plan, Standing Operating Procedures, Reclamation Emergency Action Plan, and Designer's Operating Criteria.	Review plans and agreements annually or as needed.	Documents on file with Reclamation, Provo Area Office, Provo, Utah.
	<u>Reservoir Water Level Fluctuation</u> Inform State Parks, Reclamation, and UDWR when sudden, major reservoir level fluctuations are planned.			WBWCD and Reclamation.
<b>WATER QUALITY</b>				
Educate the public on the purpose of Rockport Reservoir, the importance of watershed protection, and the public's role in improving/maintaining water quality.  Maintain or improve culinary water sources and reservoir water quality.  Manage to effectively control pollution sources.	<u>Best Management Practices</u> Implement best management practices relative to water quality in all resource activities.  Coordinate with Summit County, WBWCD, State Parks, and Reclamation to assure best management practices are being implemented.  Implement a public education program to interpret the benefits of water quality and to discourage acts that pollute.  Coordinate with UDOT to assure that controls to limit the impacts from highway spills are implemented, specifically hazardous materials spills.	Comply with existing standards and the State of Utah drinking water source protection rule.		WBWCD, Reclamation, UDEQ, Utah Divisions of Water Quality and Drinking Water, State parks, UDOT, UDWR, Summit County, and local communities.

## Issue 2. WATER RESOURCES

Goals: Protect or improve water for storage, quality, and delivery.  
Support and participate in management efforts to maintain and improve water quality.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p><u>Facilities</u></p> <p>Construct facilities to meet State of Utah and county standards.</p> <p>Control erosion and pollutant loading at the source(s) within the plan area.</p> <p>Protect reservoir water quality from the impact of development and various uses.</p> <p>Provide adequate restrooms and trash receptacles. Locate them to facilitate public use.</p> <p>Rehabilitate and reseed disturbed lands to minimize erosion.</p> <p>Recreation use, wildlife benefits and other values would be considered when determining the seed mix and plants used.</p> <p>Study, as appropriate, shoreline protection affecting water quality.</p>	State of Utah, Summit County, State Parks, and Reclamation land use regulations.	<p>Comply with existing standards in facilities development.</p> <p>Inspect fuel storage tanks.</p> <p>Document during Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	State of Utah, State Parks, Reclamation, UDWR, and Summit County
	<p><u>Pathogens</u></p> <p>Manage to protect water quality.</p> <p>Manage Reclamation lands and waters to maintain clean water standards.</p>	Comply with set standards or procedures.	Document compliance in Reservoir Management Reviews or as needed.	WBWCD and Reclamation.
	<p><u>Spill Prevention</u></p> <p>Coordinate with appropriate entities to ensure that controls are implemented to limit the impacts of spills, specifically hazardous materials spills.</p>		Comply with existing standards.	

## Issue 2. WATER RESOURCES

Goals: Protect or improve water for storage, quality, and delivery.  
Support and participate in management efforts to maintain and improve water quality.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Water Development and Conservation</u> Develop water and sanitation facilities needed for recreation purposes.		Comply with current water quality and sanitation standards and reporting requirements. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often as needed.	State Parks, WBWCD, Reclamation, and Federal, State, and County water and sanitation entities.
	<u>Water Quality Protection</u> Meet or exceed state and federal water quality standards for domestic purposes with prior treatment, recreation, wildlife, fish and agricultural uses where possible. Limit or restrict uses as necessary to protect water quality. Ensure that water quality levels do not approach or exceed established Maximum Contaminate Levels (MCL).	Manage water quality where possible to be compatible with the following State beneficial use designations: 1C, 2A, 2B, 3A, and 4. USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act rules and regulations.	Prescribe and conduct water quality and biological monitoring of the reservoir and its tributaries and releases.	WBWCD, Reclamation, and the UDEQ.
<b>WATERSHED PROTECTION</b>				
Maintain or improve the condition of watersheds and reservoir water quality.  Manage to effectively control pollution sources.	<u>Watershed Protection</u> Allow further studies to determine if alternative methods can be used to reduce non-point source pollution.  Encourage neighboring jurisdictions to construct and maintain facilities to protect and improve water quality before it enters the reservoir.  Encourage management practices in the reservoir watersheds that maintain or improve reservoir water quality.	Comply with current water quality standards.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, WBWCD, US Forest Service, State of Utah, State Parks, Summit County, and surrounding property owners.

### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
CONCESSIONS AND SPECIAL USES				
<p>Allow the private sector to provide recreation oriented operation/maintenance, administration, and/or vendor services, where appropriate.</p>	<p><b><u>Applications</u></b></p> <p>Respond to recreation special use applications according to the following priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Public service operations.</li> <li>2. Group type operations.</li> <li>3. Private type operations.</li> </ol>	<p>Concession and special use agreements will be evaluated based on Reclamation and State Parks policies and regulations.</p> <p>A permit application may be denied if the authorizing officer determines that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The proposed use would be inconsistent or incompatible with the purpose(s) for which the lands are managed, or with other uses, or</li> <li>2. The proposed use would not be in the public interest, or</li> <li>3. The applicant is not qualified, or</li> <li>4. The use would be inconsistent with applicable Federal and State laws, or</li> <li>5. The applicant does not or cannot demonstrate technical or financial capability.</li> </ol>	<p>Perform onsite inspections to ensure compliance with special use agreements, and onsite inspections. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	<p>Reclamation and State Parks.</p>
	<p><b><u>Private Initiatives</u></b></p> <p>Pursue cooperative private/Reclamation initiatives and/or concessionaire agreements with private enterprise to achieve needed recreation development.</p> <p>Allow the private sector to provide recreation oriented operation/maintenance, administration, and/or vendor services, where appropriate.</p>	<p>Concession (operation) specific contracts and agreements.</p>	<p>Comply with contracts, agreements, and existing planning document direction. Document in Recreation Management Reviews.</p>	<p>State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.</p>

### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
RECREATION DEVELOPMENT				
<p>Provide adequate services and recreation facilities to protect public health and safety.</p> <p>Provide recreation opportunities consistent and compatible with other resource needs.</p> <p>Provide a variety of recreational opportunities without compromising the quality of the recreation experience.</p> <p>Provide accessible facilities and recreational sites for persons with disabilities.</p>	<p><b>Construction Priority</b></p> <p>Generally place priority for construction/reconstruction on restoration of existing facilities presently below standards.</p>		Assess ranking order. Monitor in Reservoir Management Reviews.	
	<p><b>Development Requirements</b></p> <p>Comply with applicable Federal, State, and local laws, rules, and regulations in the development of all facilities, including sanitation facilities.</p> <p>Develop facilities based on compatibility with authorized reservoir project purposes, long-term management and funding capability, management goals and objectives, and environmental protection factors. (See Specific Area Management Direction).</p>	<p>Federal, State and local laws, rules and regulations.</p> <p>Guidelines and principles contained in PL 89-72 as amended by Title 28 102-575 and other laws and agreements as applicable.</p>	Comply in design and construction.	Reclamation, State Parks, WBWCD, UDWR, and Summit County.
	<p><b>Facility Replacement</b></p> <p>Generally replace facilities when rehabilitation costs are 50 percent or more of replacement costs or when existing facilities cease to be compatible with site design or ROS classification. (See Specific Area Management Direction).</p>		Evaluate facility condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often if needed.	State Parks, WBWCD and Reclamation.
	<p><b>Landscaping</b></p> <p>Allow landscaping and shade tree planting only above the reservoir high water mark.</p>		Document compliance in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, and WBWCD.



### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Private Development</u> Allow recreation development by partners (including associated third party) as approved in writing by Reclamation, and when consistent with existing agreements and planning documents.	Project/Operation specific as noted in applicable contracts, agreements, etc.	Comply with contracts, agreements, and planning documents. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews	Reclamation and State Parks.
	<u>Private Exclusive Facilities</u> Prohibit private exclusive recreation use facilities. Phase out existing recreation facilities deemed to be exclusive use when lands and resources are needed for greater public purposes.	Project/Operation specific as noted in applicable contracts, agreements, etc.	Enforce.	Reclamation and State Parks.
	<u>ROS Classification</u> Provide recreation facilities appropriate to the ROS Classification. Generally accepted facilities include water, power, sanitation, electricity, roads, camp spurs, pavilions, etc. (See Specific Area Management Direction).	Area-Specific ROS classification. Comply with contracts, agreements, and planning documents.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation and State Parks.
	<u>Trails</u> Support efforts to provide appropriate hiking and biking opportunities in the State Park consistent with available resources within the project land base.  Evaluate opportunities for trail construction within plan area on a case-by-case basis. Include as appropriate, sanitation stations and trash receptacles. (See Specific Area Management Direction).	Comply with contracts, agreements, and planning documents.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, Summit County, and private land owners..



### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
RECREATION MANAGEMENT				
<p>Balance providing recreation opportunities and protecting environmental resources.</p> <p>Manage recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources.</p> <p>Provide adequate facilities and management to accommodate recreation while protecting the resources of the project area.</p>	<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>Manage for a year-round spectrum of recreation experiences while meeting the adopted ROS class. (See Specific Area Management Direction).</p> <p>Coordinate and enforce appropriate law enforcement, waste, and fire management regulations and facilities.</p> <p>Monitor the impact of recreation activities on Rockport Reservoir and surrounding lands.</p>	<p>USDA Forest Service ROS System; Chapter 60, Project Planning ROS Users Guide; and Chapter 63, ROS Setting Indicator and Analysis Technique Guidelines.</p>	<p>Survey user profile and preferences.</p> <p>Include annual recreation and wildlife summaries (prepared by State Parks) for:</p> <p>Reclamation's "Annual Report," "Federal Recreation Fee Report," and as to respond to Congressional and public inquiries.</p>	<p>State Parks.</p>
	<p><b>Boat Launching/Ramps/Docks</b></p> <p>Restrict watercraft launching to appropriate areas. Watercraft launching which requires motorized tow vehicles is restricted to designated boat ramps. (See Specific Area Management Direction).</p>	<p>State Park Regulations.</p>	<p>Assess launching location. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often if needed.</p>	<p>State Parks, Reclamation, and WBWCD.</p>
	<p><b>Health and Safety</b></p> <p>Ensure appropriate law enforcement, waste, and fire management regulations and facilities are in place and enforced in recreation areas.</p>		<p>Enforce.</p>	<p>State Parks, UDWR, and Summit County.</p>

### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u><b>Maintenance in General</b></u> Provide facility maintenance to ensure an acceptable level of public safety, health, sanitation, and to protect natural resources.	Manage by an operation and maintenance plan that prescribes Maintenance Schedules and tasks.	Perform annual facility condition inventories (by State Parks) and coordinate with Reclamation on conditions and needs. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.  Monitor the presence of trash, litter, damage to structures, erosion, excessive bare ground, and presence of noxious weeds as indicators of maintenance need and Code-A-Site category.	State Parks and other interested parties.
	<u><b>Management Agreement</b></u> Encourage other qualified non-federal entities to assume recreation management responsibility as appropriate.  Manage recreation consistent with the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA).	Federal Water Project Recreation Act (Public Law 89-72) and current amendments.  Existing contracts and Recreation Management Memorandum of Agreement.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.  Comply with existing agreements and plans.	Reclamation, WBWCD, State of Utah, and State Parks.
	<u><b>Overnight Camping</b></u> Restrict overnight camping to designated areas.  Manage use of overnight facilities according to State Park regulations	Sate Park Rule R651-605.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks.
	<u><b>Parking Below the High Water Mark</b></u> Prohibit public motorized land vehicles from driving or parking on beaches or below the high water mark, except for watercraft launching at approved sites and oversnow vehicles operating in winter.		Interpret and enforce.	State Parks, Summit County Sheriff, and UDWR.
	<u><b>Pets</b></u> Allow pets in accordance with State Park regulations.	Existing State Park regulations.	Enforce.	State Parks.

### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Picnicking</u> Allow picnicking and use of associated facilities. (See Specific Area Management Direction).			State Parks.
	<u>Reservoir Water Quality Maintenance</u> Restrict or terminate recreation uses which threaten or exceed Maximum Contaminate Levels (MCL) for products, such as volatile and synthetic organic compounds.	USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act rules and regulations.	Prescribe and conduct water quality and biological monitoring of the reservoir.	UDEQ, WBWCD, Reclamation, and UDWR.
	<u>Special Events</u> Give precedence to normal park activities/operations when scheduling special events.	Review of special events requests by the recreation manager. Comply before scheduling.		State Parks.
	<u>Use Capacity</u> Manage recreation use at or below practical facility design capacity.  Limit camping or recreation use as necessary to protect water quality, riparian, aquatic, or other sensitive resources and to maintain the quality of the desired recreation experience.  Restrict use in and/or rehabilitate recreation sites where unacceptable environmental damage is occurring. Rehabilitate camp or picnic sites that are in Code-A-Site category Extreme. (Code-A-Site categories are defined in the Glossary).	Comply with capacity limits and safety.  USDA Forest Service Research Paper PNW-209, Dated 1976.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often as needed.	State Parks and Reclamation.
	<u>User Conflicts</u> Manage visitor use to reduce user conflict and promote user safety.	Existing State Parks and Recreation guidelines.	Interpret and enforce.	State Parks.

### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p><u>User Fees</u></p> <p>Charge appropriate user fees based on cost effective service.</p>	State Parks Board, State Parks guidelines, and provisions of the recreation MOA between Reclamation and State Parks.	Monitor compliance annually.	Utah State Parks and Recreation Board approved fee structure and State Parks.
	<p><u>Watercraft Launching</u></p> <p>Restrict watercraft launching to appropriate areas. Watercraft launching which requires motorized tow vehicles is restricted to designated boat ramps. (See Specific Area Management Direction).</p>		Assess launching location. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often if needed.	State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.
	<p><u>Watercraft Use Capacity</u></p> <p>Boating use levels are managed based on available facilities, specifically parking stalls. Parking capacity allows approximately 100 watercraft at high water conditions. When facilities are full, no additional visitors are allowed through the gate. Entrance is again allowed once vacancies appear.</p> <p><u>Physical/Biological:</u> Protect water quality at the fluctuating reservoir source.</p> <p><u>Managerial:</u> Provide cost-effective recreation administration by managing through the Utah State Boating Act, rather than providing single purpose water use areas for individual recreation activities.</p> <p><u>Social:</u> Provide multi-purpose opportunities, while minimizing conflicts when possible. Recreational opportunities may include windcraft use, personal watercraft use, fishing, motor boating and other water related activities.</p>	<p>State Boating Act.</p> <p>Strategic Boating Plan, 2000.</p> <p>State Parks Board Boating Advisory Council.</p> <p>Under Utah Title 73, Chapter 18, Utah Division of Parks and Recreation governs the operation, equipment, and numbering of vessels....on the waters of this state. "Waters of this state" means any waters within the territorial limits of this state.</p>	Enforce.	State Parks.

### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p><u>Wakeless/No Watercraft Zone</u></p> <p>Maintain and identify wakeless/no watercraft zones to protect reservoir resources and users. (See Specific Area Management Direction).</p>			
	<p><u>Winter Recreation Opportunities</u></p> <p>As appropriate, provide fishing opportunities and reservoir access through the winter months.</p>			

### RECREATION PLANNING

<p>Balance providing recreation opportunities and protecting environmental resources.</p> <p>Evaluate the impact of recreation activities on Rockport Reservoir and surrounding lands and resources.</p> <p>Provide a variety of recreational opportunities without compromising the quality of the recreation experience.</p>	<p><u>Inventory System</u></p> <p>Distinguish between developed and undeveloped use areas and management approach. Utilize a nationally approved Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) system appropriate to the scale of the project.</p> <p>Inventory and evaluate recreation resources as an integral part of the planning and implementation processes. Evaluate resources at detailed ROS mapping scales which address:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Physical setting,</li> <li>2. Social setting, and</li> <li>3. Managerial setting.</li> </ol> <p>General ROS Classes are defined in the Glossary, and include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Primitive</li> <li>2. Semi-Primitive, Non-motorized</li> <li>3. Semi-Primitive, Motorized</li> <li>4. Roaded Natural Appearing</li> <li>5. Rural</li> <li>6. Urban</li> </ol>	<p>USDA, Forest Service ROS System; Chapter 25, ROS Users Guide.</p>	<p>Prepare an annual recreation and wildlife summary (by State Parks) for:</p> <p>Reclamation's "Annual Report", "Federal Recreation Fee Report," and to respond to Congressional and public inquiries.</p>	<p>Reclamation, State Parks and UDWR.</p> <p>Inventory map on file at Reclamation, Provo Area Office.</p>
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### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<b><u>Motorized Vehicle Use</u></b> Allow motorized vehicle use where appropriate. (See Specific Management Areas.)  Unless specifically opened by policy, Reclamation lands are closed to motorized use.	43CFR420.	Enforce.	Reclamation, State Parks, and WBWCD.
VISUAL ENHANCEMENT				
Protect/enhance the visual resources of the area.	<b><u>Development</u></b> Achieve landscape enhancement through addition, deletion, or alteration of landscape elements. Examples of these include:  1. Addition of vegetation species to introduce unique form, line, color, or texture to existing plant communities.  2. Vegetation manipulation to open up vistas or screen out undesirable views.  3. Addition of structures which enhance the natural landscape.	USDA National Forest Landscape Management System, Volume 2; Chapter 1, Handbook No. 462; and Landscape Aesthetics, A Handbook for Scenery Management, Handbook No. 701.	Field inspect.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other interested parties.
VISUAL MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT				
Protect/enhance the visual resources of the area.	<b><u>Development</u></b> Design and implement management activities to blend with or complement the characteristic landscape at the adopted Visual Integrity Objective. (See Specific Area Management Direction. The Visual Integrity Objectives are defined in the Glossary).	USDA National Forest Landscape Management System, Volume 2, Chapters 1-8.	Comply with visual condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, WBWCD, and other interested parties.

### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Duration of Impact</u> The maximum time limit after construction activities have ceased for project rehabilitation to meet the adopted VIO is:  Very Low Integrity            5 years Low Integrity                 5 years Moderate Integrity           2 years High Integrity                 2 years Very High Integrity          immediate	USDA National Forest Landscape Management System, Volume 2, Handbook No. 462; and Landscape Aesthetics, A Handbook for Scenery Management, Handbook No. 701.	Comply with recovery duration time limit. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation.
	<u>Exceptions</u> Exclude the dam and gravel sources from VIO regulations due to their strong contrasts with the natural appearing environment.			
VISUAL PLANNING				
Protect/enhance the visual resources of the area.	<u>Inventory</u> Inventory and evaluate visual resources as part of an integrated planning and implementation process. Evaluate resources at detailed mapping scales which address:  1. Variety Classes: the landscape's visual attractiveness,  2. Sensitivity Levels: the public's visual expectation at various viewing distances and;  3. Visual Integrity Objective: the visual prescription for definitive land areas.	USDA National Forest Landscape Management System, Volume 2, Chapters 1-8; Handbook No. 462; and Landscape Aesthetics, A Handbook for Scenery Management, Handbook No. 701.		Reclamation. Inventory Map on file at Reclamation's Provo Area Office.



### Issue 3. RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

Goal: Maintain or improve the quality and diversity of the recreation opportunities.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
VISUAL REHABILITATION				
Protect/enhance the visual resources of the area.	<p><b>Rehabilitation</b></p> <p>Rehabilitate facilities and areas which do not meet the adopted Visual Integrity Objectives (VIO). (See Specific Area Management Direction).</p>	USDA National Forest Landscape Management System, Volume 2, Chapter 1, Handbook No. 462; and Landscape Aesthetics, A Handbook for Scenery Management, Handbook No. 701.	Comply with desired visual condition. Document at project completion and in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation.
	<p><b>Rehabilitation Priorities</b></p> <p>Set rehabilitation priorities for existing conditions as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Relative importance of the site and amount of deviation from the adopted VIO. Foreground areas have the first priority, middle ground areas have second priority, and background areas have third priority.</li> <li>2. Length of time it will take natural processes to reduce the visual impacts so that they meet the adopted VIO.</li> <li>3. Benefits to other resource management objectives gained through rehabilitation.</li> </ol>		Field inspections.	Reclamation and other interested parties.



**Issue 4. NATURAL/CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Goal: Protect resources essential to fish and wildlife habitats and populations.  
Protect sensitive resources and the natural environment.  
Protect the area's cultural and historical resources.  
Comply with relevant laws for the protection of the environment.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
AIR QUALITY				
Protect or enhance air quality.	<u><b>Air Quality</b></u> Meet Federal Air Quality standards and state air quality regulations during construction and management activities. Implement methods to control smoke and dust.	Federal Air Quality Standards and State Air Regulations.		Summit County and Division of Water Resources.
CULTURAL AND PALEONTOLOGICAL				
Protect natural and cultural resources to the extent practicable within the operational constraints of the reservoir.  Provide interpretation and educational opportunities of cultural and natural resources, where appropriate.	<u><b>Inventories</b></u> Perform appropriate cultural surveys to determine areas of high and low potential for cultural resources.  Consider cultural inventory as funds become available for interpretive purposes.  <u><b>Listed Sites</b></u> Protect, find an adaptive use for, and/or interpret cultural and paleontological resources which are listed on the National Register of Historic Places, The National Register of Historic Landmarks, or which may be determined to be eligible for the national registers. (Refer to Area-Wide Information Management Partnership section for further information).  Develop and implement a cultural resources interpretation and education program as funds become available.	36 CFR 800.	Case-by-case site-specific (Class 3) surveys. Consult on SHPO before project approval.	Reclamation and Utah State Historical Preservation Office.
		36 CFR 800.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation and Utah State Historical Preservation Office.

#### Issue 4. NATURAL/CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Goal:  
Protect resources essential to fish and wildlife habitats and populations.  
Protect sensitive resources and the natural environment.  
Protect the area's cultural and historical resources.  
Comply with relevant laws for the protection of the environment.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p>Evaluate and inventory all sites with significant potential for listing as cultural or historical sites according to SHPO and/or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines. Listed sites would be restored in accordance with SHPO and Advisory Council recommendations and developed for uses consistent with their historic stature.</p> <p>Determine damage/destruction due to unauthorized and uncontrollable natural agents.</p> <p><u>Management</u></p> <p>Obtain a cultural resource clearance from the State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) prior to beginning any facility construction or surface disturbing activities. Report any potential cultural or historic sites discovered during facility construction or surface disturbing activities to SHPO. Such activities will not proceed until a complete evaluation of the site is accomplished.</p> <p>Protect and foster public use and enjoyment of cultural and paleontological resources:</p> <p>A. Conduct appropriate studies to provide information necessary for an adequate review of the effect a proposed undertaking may have on cultural values.</p> <p>B. Give adequate consideration to modifications or alterations to proposed undertakings that could avoid, mitigate, or minimize adverse effects.</p>	SHPO and/or National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) guidelines.		SHPO, National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), and Advisory Council
		36 CFR 800.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation.

#### Issue 4. NATURAL/CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Goal: Protect resources essential to fish and wildlife habitats and populations.  
Protect sensitive resources and the natural environment.  
Protect the area's cultural and historical resources.  
Comply with relevant laws for the protection of the environment.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	C. Collect and record information from sites where appropriate.  D. Issue antiquities permits to qualifying academic institutions or other approved organizations for the study and research of sites.  E. Interpret sites as appropriate, and foster public appreciation of these resources.  Determine damage/destruction due to unauthorized and uncontrollable natural agents.			
	<u>Nomination</u>  Nominate or recommend cultural or paleontological sites to the National Register of Historic Places or National Natural Landmarks in the following priority:  A. Sites representing multiple themes;  B. Sites representing those which are not currently on the National Register within the State; or  C. Sites representing themes which are currently represented by single sites.	36 CFR 60.  36 CFR 800.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation.

#### Issue 4. NATURAL/CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
GEOLOGY, MINERALS, AND SOILS				
Identify areas and resources deemed unsuitable for development or inconsistent with Reclamation management objectives	<u><b>Appropriate Minerals Management</b></u> Assure that mineral development is permissible and compatible with project purposes and that mineral activities do not adversely affect planned or current uses.	Act of 2-25-90 (30 USC 181 et. Seq.). An Interagency agreement between Reclamation and BLM, 3-25-1983.	Assure compliance where Reclamation has control. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other interested parties.
Ensure appropriate mineral development.	Written permission is required for mineral removal.			
Control erosion where practicable.	Cooperate with permitting agencies, for example:  <b>Leasables:</b> Coordinate with BLM (authority for review and issuance of federal minerals permits).  Coordinate with Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining, (authority for review and issuance of private minerals permits).  <b>Locatables:</b> Withdrawn lands are withdrawn from minerals entry by Commissioner's order of 8-22-1952 and PLO-3676, 6-10-1965.  Coordinate with the Utah Division of Oil, Gas and Mining (authority for review and issuance of private minerals permits).  <b>Salables:</b> Reclamation retains authority for review and issuance of permits.  Written permission is required for mineral removal.	Associated permits, agreements, etc.		

#### Issue 4. NATURAL/CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

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OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Geologic Hazards</u> Avoid geologic hazards, where possible, during construction and/or in ground disturbing activities. Analyze site specific geological hazards prior to locating permanent facilities.	Pre-removal agreements and controls.	Comply in design and construction.	Reclamation.
	<u>Gravel Sources</u> Continue use of existing gravel sources as necessary for facility maintenance and rehabilitation. Minimize disturbance from gravel operations to recreation visitors where possible. Return exhausted gravel sources to a natural appearing contour. Top soil and revegetate to minimize weed infestation, soil loss, and visual effects.	Site-specific reclamation plans, etc.	When project ceases, determine on-site compliance and document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation.
	<u>Soil and Moisture Conservation</u> Prepare and execute programs for the conservation of soil and moisture.	Soil and moisture conservation plans as developed.	Document compliance during Reservoir Management Reviews or more often as needed.	Reclamation.
	<u>Soil Protection</u> Minimize adverse impacts to the soil resource, including accelerated erosion, compaction, contamination, and displacement. Protect and conserve topsoil when conducting surface disturbing activities.	Soil protection plans as developed.	Document compliance at project completion, and during Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, UDWR, WBWCD, and other interested parties.

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OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	Provide adequate drainage and revegetation on areas disturbed during construction or use activities. Stabilize the areas to control soil erosion.  Rehabilitate disturbed areas that are eroding excessively and/or contributing significant sediment to the reservoir or streams.			

#### FISHERIES AND HABITAT MANAGEMENT

Protect/enhance the quality of fish and wildlife habitat within the framework of existing laws and management authority.	<u><b>Fisheries and Habitat Management</b></u>  Maintain or enhance the habitat quality of the fishery.  Generally maintain a natural area along each side of streams to enhance spawning and vegetation and reduce impacts from development.	Enforce fishing regulations according to the Utah Fish and Game Code.	Report unexpected fish kills to UDWR.	UDWR.
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#### INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

Implement integrated pest management strategies.	<u><b>Pests and Aquatic Nuisance Management</b></u>  Control and reduce the spread of pest/aquatic nuisances first, and then work on local established populations.  Coordinate with State of Utah, Summit County Pest Control and other interested parties to regulate undesirable or invasive pests.	Integrated pest management programs as developed.	Conduct field inspections of depredations by insects and the presence of disease and aquatic nuisances. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, local weed control officials, permittees, concessionaires, proponents, and other interested parties.
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#### Issue 4. NATURAL/CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Goal: Protect resources essential to fish and wildlife habitats and populations.  
Protect sensitive resources and the natural environment.  
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OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Weeds/Noxious Weeds</u> Control and reduce noxious weeds and poisonous plants using integrated pest management techniques and strategies, including the use of herbicides, biological control agents, and/or mechanical or hand treatments.  Require those authorized to conduct soil disturbing activities to control noxious and/or invading weeds on the disturbed area during the use or construction period.	Noxious weed management programs as developed.	Conduct annual field inspections.	Reclamation, State Parks, County and local weed control officials, permittees, concessionaires, proponents, and other interested parties.

#### VEGETATION MANAGEMENT

Maintain a healthy vegetative community through appropriate management strategies.  Restore and maintain healthy, diverse plant communities through revegetation and minimizing disturbance.	<u>Disturbed Areas</u> Revegetate disturbed or damaged areas or sites.  Close roads or restrict access as needed. Rehabilitate closed roads to approximate original contour, drain, seed and sign. Gate and/or sign restricted roads		Comply in project planning and during implementation. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other interested parties.
Protect/enhance the quality of fish and wildlife habitat within the framework of existing laws and management authority.	<u>Off-road Vehicle Restrictions</u> Restrict vehicular use to designated locations.			
Restrict recreation uses and activities as needed to protect threatened and endangered species, and minimize impacts to sensitive resources and areas including wetland and stream corridors.	<u>Preferred Vegetation</u> Consider low maintenance and native species landscaping as part of recreational area design where appropriate.			



#### Issue 4. NATURAL/CULTURAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Goal: Protect resources essential to fish and wildlife habitats and populations.  
Protect sensitive resources and the natural environment.  
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OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u><b>Sensitive Species</b></u> Manage sensitive species to keep them from becoming threatened or endangered.			
	<u><b>Surface Disturbing Activities</b></u> Minimize surface disturbing activities that alter vegetative cover.	Restrict use or close sites where erosion or environmental damage is occurring.	Document vegetative condition during Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other interested parties.
	<u><b>Threatened and Endangered Species</b></u> Manage vegetation for recovery of endangered and threatened species. Where activities or uses may limit threatened and endangered species, initiate consultation procedures. Include the results of consultation in determining the viability of the activity or use.			Fish and Wildlife Service.
	<u><b>Vegetative Condition</b></u> Maintain healthy, diverse plant communities.		Comply in the use of treatment methods. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other vegetative managing entities.
	<u><b>Wildlife Habitat</b></u> Enhance wildlife habitat where appropriate. Evaluate habitat condition in project planning and rehabilitation.			Reclamation and other interested parties.



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OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u><b>Wetlands and Flood plains</b></u>  Provide effective protection and management of wetlands and flood plains.  Protect and enhance sensitive riparian areas where practicable.  As appropriate, allow investigation of the Weber River channel to identify actions that would allow the river channel to stabilize and improve fish habitat, while protecting existing facilities.	  Prior to implementation of surface disturbing activity delineate and evaluate riparian and/or wetlands that may be impacted.  Executive Orders 11988 and 11990.	  Determine impacts to wetlands and if required, obtain U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit for wetlands disturbance.	

#### WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Protect/enhance the quality of fish and wildlife habitat within the framework of existing laws and management authority.  Protect or enhance existing wetlands.	<u><b>Sensitive Species</b></u>  Manage habitat of sensitive species to keep them from becoming threatened or endangered.	Coordinate with USFWS.	Comply in planning and management. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, UDWR, USFWS, and State Parks.
Protect threatened and endangered species and minimize impacts to sensitive resources and areas including wetland and stream corridors.	<u><b>Threatened and Endangered Species</b></u>  Manage habitat for recovery of endangered and threatened species. Where activities or uses may limit threatened and endangered species or their habitats, initiate consultation procedures. Include the results of consultation in determining the viability of the activity or use.	Coordinate with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to provide effective protection and management of threatened and endangered species.	Comply in planning and management. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, USFWS, UDWR, and other interested parties.
	<u><b>Wetlands and Flood Plain Habitat</b></u>  Provide effective protection and management of wetlands and flood plains.			

## Issue 5. AREA WIDE LAND MANAGEMENT

Goal: Consistent with the reservoir's operating criteria, identify appropriate and compatible land uses that benefit the public.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
<b>FIRE SUPPRESSION</b>				
Coordinate the development and implementation of appropriate fire management regulations, strategies, and programs.	<p><u>Fire Suppression</u></p> <p>Employ best wildfire prevention techniques.</p> <p>Control wildfires at all intensity levels.</p>	<p>Fire regulations, partnerships, and programs as developed.</p> <p>State Parks Regulations: R651-613 and R651-613-1</p>	<p>Control.</p> <p>Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often if needed.</p>	<p>Reclamation, State Parks, and State Lands and Forestry.</p>
<b>LANDS</b>				
<p>Clarify and resolve land ownership, property boundary, and resource responsibilities.</p> <p>Identify areas and management strategies suitable for project purposes, access, roads, trails, utilities, and other land uses and activities.</p> <p>Manage to effectively control pollution sources.</p> <p>Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas within the project area, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.</p>	<p><u>Boundary Fences</u></p> <p>Construct fences where needed, in conformance with acceptable standards. Afford passage and migration of wildlife where appropriate.</p> <p>Contact livestock owners when their animals are in trespass. Take appropriate action.</p> <p><u>Boundary Location</u></p> <p>Locate, mark, and post land lines according to the following priorities:</p> <p>A. Lines needed to meet planned activities;</p> <p>B. Lines needed to protect lands from encroachment, and</p> <p>C. All other lines.</p> <p><u>Land/Easement Acquisition</u></p> <p>Identify and evaluate lands and/or easements necessary to pursue Reclamation purposes according to the following priorities:</p> <p>A. Where lands or easements are needed to meet project or resource management goals and objectives.</p>	<p>USDI BLM 1995 BLM Fencing Manual Handbook H-1741-1.</p> <p>Allotment agreements/contracts.</p>	<p>Inspect fence conditions annually. Identify maintenance and/or repair needs.</p> <p>Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p> <p>Report attainment. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p> <p>Record in the Foundation Information for Real Property Management (FIRMS) or current land management system. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	<p>Managing entity.</p> <p>Reclamation.</p> <p>Reclamation, WBWCD, and other interested parties.</p>

## Issue 5. AREA WIDE LAND MANAGEMENT

Goal: Consistent with the reservoir's operating criteria, identify appropriate and compatible land uses that benefit the public.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p>B. Lands which provide habitat for threatened and endangered species of animals and plants.</p> <p>C. Lands having historical or cultural resources, outstanding scenic values or critical ecosystems, when these resources are threatened by change of use.</p>			
	<p><u>Land Acquisition/Use</u></p> <p>Consider requests to exchange or acquire lands on a case-by-case basis when it benefits Reclamation.</p>		Record in the FIRMS or current land management system. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, WBWCD, and State Parks.
	<p><u>Land Withdrawals and Fee Title Lands</u></p> <p>Retain existing withdrawals and lands needed for project purposes.</p> <p>Relinquish existing withdrawals which are no longer needed for project purposes.</p>	<p>Section 204 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 USC 1714).</p> <p>Disposal based on Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and 41 CFR 101-47.</p>	<p>Conduct informal withdrawal reviews to evaluate the continuation of Reclamation withdrawals (20 year intervals generally).</p> <p>Record in the FIRMS or current land management system. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	Reclamation, WBWCD, BLM, and State Parks.
	<p><u>Non-Recreation Special Use Management</u></p> <p>Act on special-use applications according to the following priorities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Land and use activity requests relating to public safety, health and welfare. (For example, highways, power lines, and public service improvements).</li> <li>2. As appropriate, land and use activities that benefit only private users. (For example, road permits, rights-of-way for power line telephones, and waterlines, as appropriate).</li> </ol>	<p>Section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 and 43 CFR 429.</p> <p>Discretionary consideration to deny a permit could include the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The proposed use would be inconsistent or incompatible with the purpose(s) for which the lands are managed, or with other uses, or</li> <li>2. The proposed use would not be in the public interest, or</li> <li>3. The applicant is not qualified, or</li> </ol>	<p>Review special use permits, leases, licenses, easements, applications, amendments, transfers, and administration for compliance.</p> <p>Record in FIRMS or current land management system. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	Reclamation, WBWCD, State Parks, and other interested parties.

## Issue 5. AREA WIDE LAND MANAGEMENT

Goal: Consistent with the reservoir's operating criteria, identify appropriate and compatible land uses that benefit the public.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
		<p>4. The use would be inconsistent with applicable Federal and/or State laws, or</p> <p>5. The applicant does not or cannot demonstrate technical or financial capability.</p>		
	<p><u>Off-Site Influences to Recreation Sites</u></p> <p>Approve special-use applications for areas adjacent to recreation sites when the proposed use is compatible with project purposes and use of the recreation site.</p>	Section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 and 43 CFR 429.	Evaluate recreation setting, experience, and management objectives.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other interested parties.
	<p><u>Pollution Control and Abatement</u></p> <p>Verify that all activities requiring a Spill Prevention Control and Counter Measure Plan are in accordance with Environmental Protection Agency and Corps of Engineers guidelines.</p>	Report oil and chemical spills to the EPA National Response Center in Denver, Colorado; the Utah Emergency Response Center, SLC, Utah; Summit County Sheriff, and Reclamation as directed by the Emergency Action Plan.	Comply with the Reclamation Emergency Action Plan.	Reclamation.
	<p><u>Resource Development Activities</u></p> <p>Comply with the intent of project purposes in the design and implementation of resource development activities.</p>	Verify crossing agreements, out grants, unauthorized uses, health and safety hazards. Identify lands not needed for project purposes.	Update Land Use Inventories annually. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, WBWCD, State Parks, UDWR, and other interested parties.
	<p><u>Utility Lines</u></p> <p>Encourage burying utility lines unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Burial is not feasible due to soil erosion, geologic hazard, or unfavorable geologic conditions, or</li> <li>Greater long-term site disturbance would result, or</li> <li>Visual quality objectives of the area can be met using an overhead line, or</li> </ul>		Conduct on-site inspections.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other interested parties.

## Issue 5. AREA WIDE LAND MANAGEMENT

Goal: Consistent with the reservoir's operating criteria, identify appropriate and compatible land uses that benefit the public.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>It is not technically feasible or economically reasonable.</li></ul>			
ROADS AND TRAILS				
Identify areas and management strategies suitable for project purposes, access, roads, trails, utilities, and other land uses and activities.  Manage land-based motor vehicles and recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources.	<u>Roads Across Private Lands</u>  Where appropriate, acquire rights-of-way for roads and trails that cross private land.		Record in the FIRMS or current land management system. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other interested parties.
	<u>Road Maintenance and Use</u>  Pursue agreements with private or public entities to provide on-going maintenance of roads and parking areas.  Restrict vehicular traffic to designated locations.  Close roads when unacceptable environmental or road damage is occurring.  Maintain structures, bridges, cattle guards, etc., to be structurally sound and safe for use.  Coordinate with UDOT to assure safe ingress and egress.		Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.  Comply with agreements/permits.  Document road condition.  Conduct on-site inspections.	Reclamation, State Parks, and UDOT.
	<u>Road Rehabilitation</u>  As appropriate, convert roads not needed for authorized activities to trails, or rehabilitate the road to approximate predisturbed conditions.		Record in FIRMS or current land management system. Document at Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, WBWCD, and State Parks.
	<u>Special Purpose Roads/Trails</u>  Consider existing and future needs when constructing, or reconstructing, roads and trails for special purposes.		Comply with existing contracts and agreements.	
	<u>Trail Maintenance and Use</u>  Maintain trails for designated uses and restrict inappropriate uses.		Determine trail condition and travel status. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, and other interested parties.

## Issue 5. AREA WIDE LAND MANAGEMENT

Goal: Consistent with the reservoir's operating criteria, identify appropriate and compatible land uses that benefit the public.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
TRAVEL AND ACCESS				
Clarify and resolve land ownership access, property boundary, and resource management issues and responsibilities.	<u><b>Automobile/Motorized Vehicle Travel</b></u> Prohibit vehicles from traveling and parking outside of designated locations. Maintain adequate access for private landowners through the park. Evaluate requests for access to private property through project lands on a case-by-case basis.	43CFR420.		Reclamation, UDOT, State Parks, and other interested parties.
Maintain appropriate and reasonable access for private landowners and the public.				
Provide accessible facilities and recreational sites for persons with disabilities.	<u><b>Disability Access</b></u> Construct accessible facilities which meet the Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG) and the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS).	ADAA guidelines and UFA standards.	Comply with ADAAG and UFAS. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation and State Parks.
Provide for convenient, manageable, and controlled public access to the recreational facilities, the reservoir, and the Weber River.				
Restrict recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources.	<u><b>Land Trespass</b></u> Resolve land ownership and trespass issues where practicable. Discourage trespass. Identify land owners, involved management entities, roles, and issues and encourage coordination and cooperation among all involved entities Survey Reclamation boundaries. Inventory lease agreements, problems, infrastructure and rights-of-way. Post boundary. Education on boundary would occur.			

**Issue 5. AREA WIDE LAND MANAGEMENT**

Goal: Consistent with the reservoir's operating criteria, identify appropriate and compatible land uses that benefit the public.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Off-Highway Vehicles</u> Prohibit off-highway vehicle use, except in areas or trails specifically opened. Classify specific areas or trails as to type of vehicle(s) use.  Where practicable, regulate Off-Highway Vehicle use on Reclamation lands consistent with adjoining public and private land use.	Where open, comply with Utah State OHV Law Title 41, Section 22.  43CFR420.	Evaluate roads, areas and trails as necessary and document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	Reclamation, State Parks, and UDWR.
	Accomplish OHV enforcement through Federal, State, County, or local law enforcement agencies.  <u>Visitor Access</u> Provide, in appropriate locations, public access to sites and facilities.  As needed and funding allows, facilities may be upgraded to meet visitor access needs.			State Parks and Reclamation.



# ***Management Direction Matrix West Side Management Area***

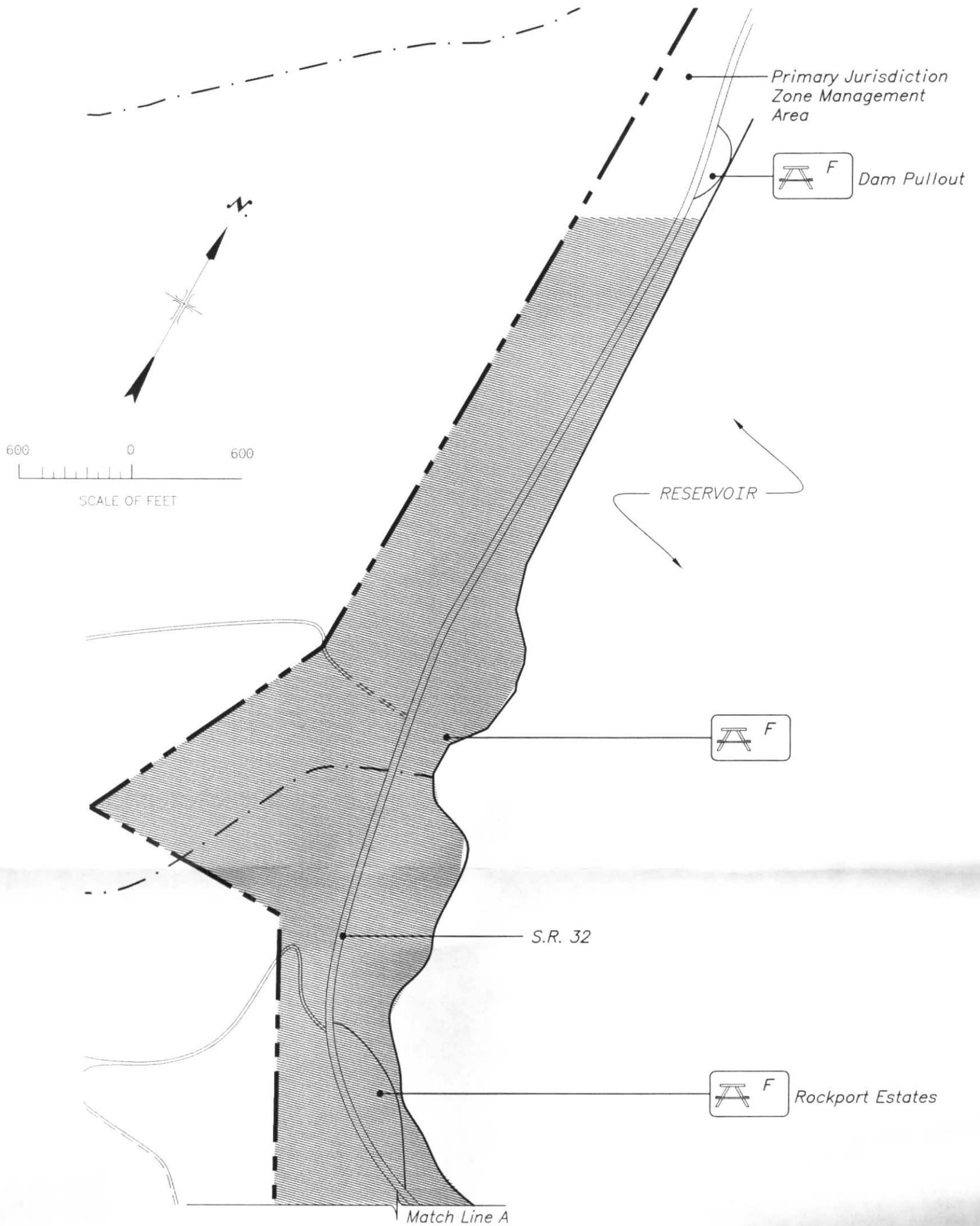


The West Side parking turnouts provide basic facilities and day use fishing access.



The West Side provides undeveloped recreational opportunities and reservoir access.





## WEST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA

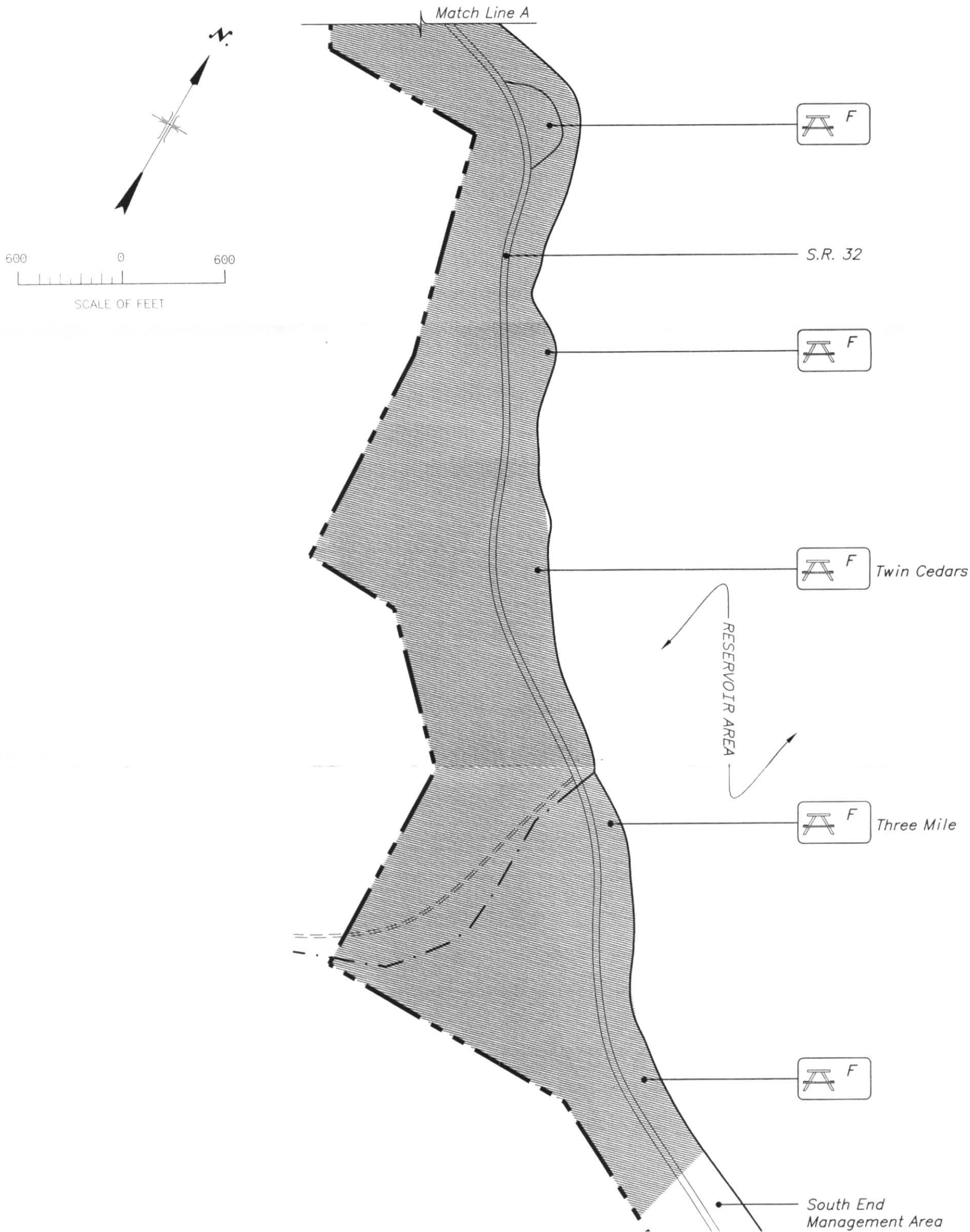
MAP 3.1

OCTOBER, 2001

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### LEGEND

	CAMPGROUND		WAREHOUSE
	DAY USE		DRY STORAGE
	PARK ADMINISTRATION FACILITY		PARK ENTRANCE
	SINGLE FAMILY		OFFICE
	MULTIPLE FAMILY		FISHERMAN PARKING
	GROUP		FISH CLEANING
	RESIDENCE		MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARY



**WEST SIDE  
MANAGEMENT AREA**

MAP 3.1

LEGEND			
	CAMPGROUND	W	WAREHOUSE
	DAY USE	D	DRY STORAGE
	PARK ADMINISTRATION FACILITY	E	PARK ENTRANCE
S	SINGLE FAMILY	O	OFFICE
M	MULTIPLE FAMILY	F	FISHERMAN PARKING
G	GROUP	C	FISH CLEANING
R	RESIDENCE	---	MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARY

# ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN WEST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS				
Manage public use on the west side of the reservoir consistent with management objectives for the reservoir and the unique characteristics of the area.  Restrict recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources.	<p><u>Area Management</u></p> <p>Emphasize management for day use fishing access, protection of resources and undeveloped areas, and minimal recreation development.</p> <p>Restrict parking to designated pull-outs on the East side of SR-32.</p> <p>Collect fees for day use in the future, as appropriate.</p> <p>Prohibit all fires.</p>		Comply with water and related project purposes while managing primarily for land-oriented day and overnight developed recreation use. See monitoring requirements below.	State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.
WATER RESOURCES				
Provide adequate facilities and management to accommodate intended recreation purposes, while protecting the resources.	<p><u>Water Development and Conservation</u></p> <p>As appropriate, develop/redevelop water and sanitation facilities needed to accommodate intended recreation purposes.</p> <p>Apply water conservation techniques in appropriate development.</p>		Comply with current water quality and sanitation standards and reporting requirements. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often as needed.	State Parks, Federal, State, and County water and sanitation entities.
RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES				
Maintain appropriate balance between providing recreation opportunities and protecting environmental and visual resources.	<p><u>Appropriate ROS Management</u></p> <p>Manage for a Rural/Roaded Natural Appearing Recreation Opportunity Spectrum for bank fishing access (Development Scale 3).</p> <p>Continue to manage for appropriate uses such as fishing.</p>	<p><u>Rural/Roaded Natural Appearing Recreation Spectrum Class and Development Scale 3</u></p> <p>Allow parking and sanitary facilities which equally balance protection of the site and comfort of the users.</p>	Evaluate recreation condition and development scale. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and other interested parties.

# ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN WEST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p><u>Facilities Development</u></p> <p>Develop appropriate facilities where the present facilities are not meeting demand, and where it meets project purposes and the highest net public benefit.</p> <p>Provide facilities and access for site protection, efficient maintenance, and user convenience. Generally maintain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Four pullouts with restrooms, trash collection facilities, and angling access (Three Mile, Twin Cedars, Rockport Estates, and the Dam)</li> <li>• Five un-named parking pullouts, without facilities.</li> </ul> <p>Locate all facilities on the reservoir side of SR-32.</p> <p>Identify parking pull-outs for closure and improvement as appropriate.</p>		<p>Comply in planning, design, and construction. Conduct reviews.</p> <p>Assess development scale. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	State Parks.
	<p><u>Overnight Camping</u></p> <p>Prohibit overnight camping.</p>	State Park Rule R651-605.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks.
	<p><u>Recreation Management</u></p> <p>Close areas as needed for resource protection.</p>			State Parks.

## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN WEST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Visual Management</u> Manage undeveloped areas for a Moderate Visual Integrity Level. Manage developed fishing access facilities (parking, rest rooms, and trash structures), to range between Moderate and Low Integrity Levels, as viewed from on-site.	<u>Low Visual Integrity Level</u> Allow developments which visually dominate the natural landscape, but harmonize with or complement it. Allow up to 5 years after project completion for revegetation to meet this objective.  <u>Moderate Visual Integrity Level</u> Allow developments which appear subordinate to the natural landscape. Allow up to 2 years after project completion for revegetation to meet this objective.	Evaluate visual condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and Reclamation.
	<u>Wakeless/No Watercraft Zone</u> Maintain wakeless area as appropriate near Rockport Estates to protect reservoir users.		Enforce.	State Parks.
	<u>Watercraft Launching Access</u> Restrict watercraft launching.		Assess launching locations. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often if needed.	State Parks, Reclamation, and WBWCD.
NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Restrict recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality, sensitive resources, and control erosion.	<u>Site Rehabilitation</u> Restrict use on and rehabilitate areas where unacceptable environmental damage is occurring.	Rehabilitate sites or areas that reach Code-A-Site category Extreme.	Evaluate site condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks.
LANDS				
Identify appropriate land use developments.	<u>Trespass</u> Discourage trespass.		Enforce.	State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.

<div> <div>ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN</div> <div>WEST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION</div> </div>				
<div> <div>Goal:</div> <div>Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.</div> </div>				
OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
Identify areas and management strategies suitable for project purposes, access, roads, trails, utilities, and other land uses and activities.	<div> <div><u>Roads and Trails</u></div> <div>Design, construct, maintain, and close roads and trails consistent with best management practices.</div> </div>		Evaluate development standard and condition. Document in Reservoir Management Review or more often if needed.	State Parks, UDOT, Reclamation, and WBWCD.



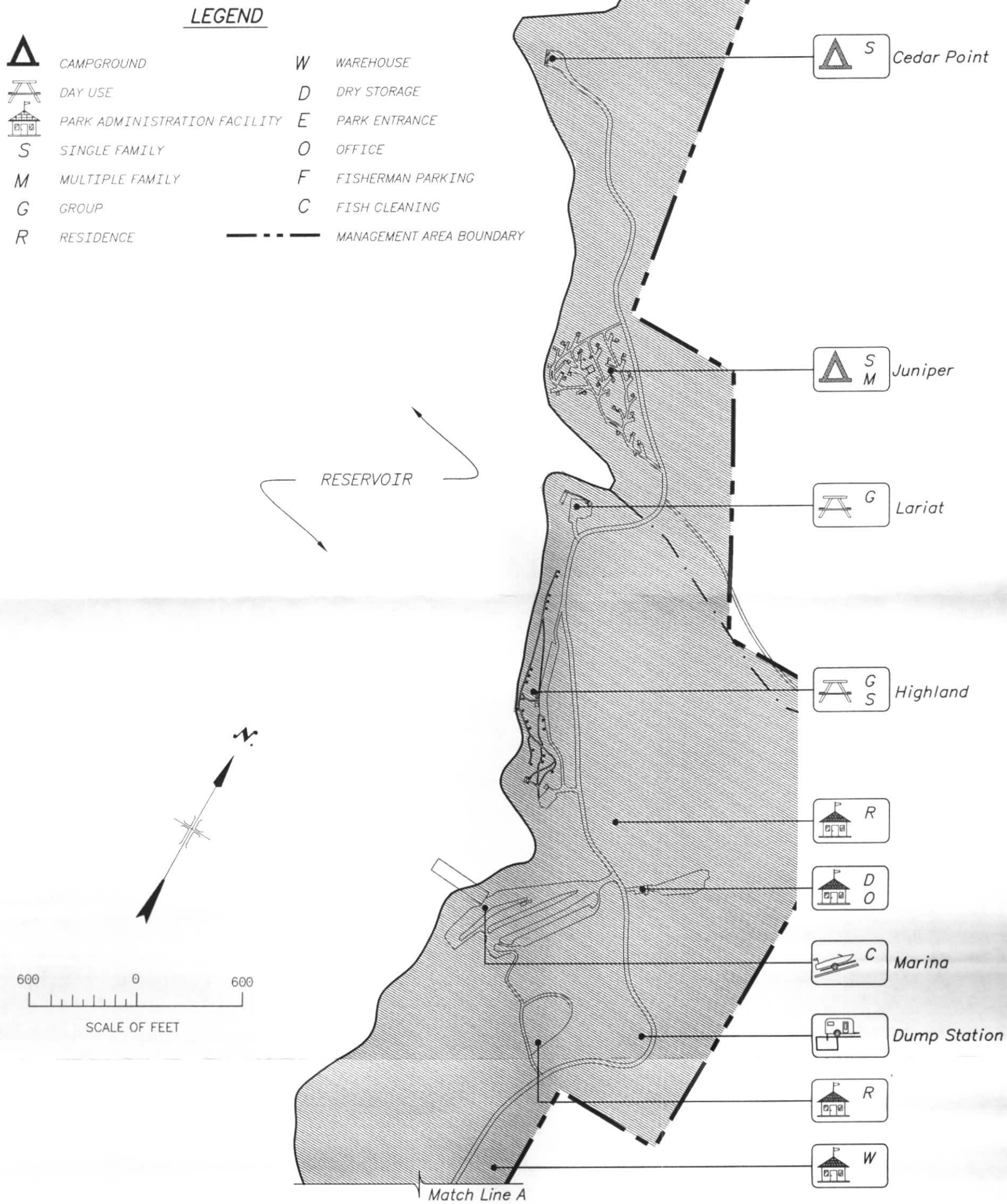
# ***Management Direction Matrix East Side Management Area***



The East Side provides numerous developed recreation sites for single and group camping on the shore of the reservoir.



Facilities accessible to visitors of all abilities are one of the amenities provided.



**EAST SIDE  
MANAGEMENT AREA**  
MAP 3.2



EAST SIDE  
MANAGEMENT AREA

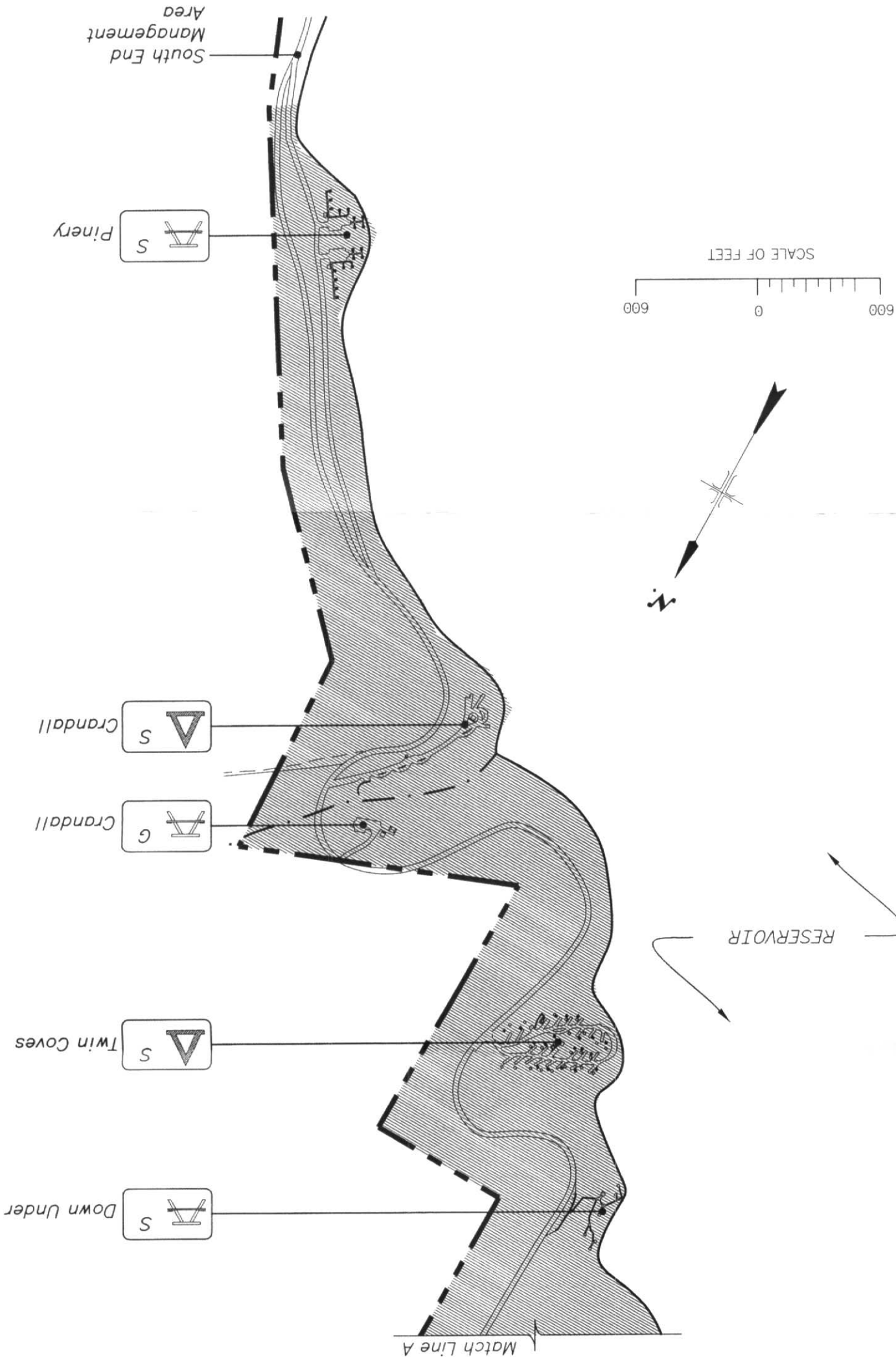
MAP 3.2

OCTOBER, 2001

PAGE 2 of 2

CAMPGROUND		R	RESIDENCE
DAY USE		G	GROUP
PARK ADMINISTRATION FACILITY		M	MULTIPLE FAMILY
WAREHOUSE		S	SINGLE FAMILY
DRY STORAGE			
PARK ENTRANCE		E	
OFFICE		O	
FISHERMAN PARKING		F	
FISH CLEANING		C	
MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARY			

LEGEND



## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN EAST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
<b>GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS</b>				
<p>Manage public use on the East Side of the reservoir consistent with management objectives for the reservoir and the unique characteristics of the area.</p> <p>Provide a variety of recreational opportunities without compromising the quality of the recreation experience.</p>	<p><u>Area Management</u></p> <p>Emphasize management priority for developed recreation, recreation management and administration for group and single-family day use, overnight camping, and watercraft access to the reservoir.</p> <p>Protect undeveloped areas between sites and facilities.</p> <p>Restrict parking to designated/developed parking areas.</p>		<p>Comply with water and related project purposes while managing primarily for land-oriented day and overnight developed recreation use. See monitoring requirements below.</p>	<p>State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.</p>
<b>RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES</b>				
<p>Provide adequate facilities and management to accommodate recreation while protecting the resources.</p> <p>Protect/enhance the visual resources of the area.</p> <p>Restrict recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources.</p> <p>Provide a variety of recreational opportunities without compromising the quality of the recreation experience.</p>	<p><u>Appropriate ROS Management</u></p> <p>Manage for a Rural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum experience (Development Scale 4).</p> <p>Manage Cedar Point Campground and Down Under Day-use areas as Roaded Natural Appearing.</p> <p>Continue to manage for appropriate uses including fishing, camping, picnicking, hiking, and watercraft launching and docking.</p> <p><u>Day Use</u></p> <p>Limit day-use to the number of parking spaces provided at the recreation site. Day-use areas are closed when full.</p>	<p><u>Rural Recreation Spectrum Class and Development Scale 4</u></p> <p>Provide for overnight and day-use recreation with appropriate convenience facilities, i.e. developed sites with shade pavilions, drinking water, restrooms, etc.</p>	<p>Evaluate recreation condition and development scale. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	<p>State Parks and Reclamation.</p>

# ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN EAST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p><u>Facilities Development</u></p> <p>Provide facilities and access for site protection, efficient maintenance, and user convenience, i.e. shade pavilions, water, power, and restrooms.</p> <p>Generally maintain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cedar Point Campground: 4 campsites</li> <li>• Juniper Campground: 26 single and double campsites</li> <li>• Lariat Group Day Use Area: 75 group PAOT</li> <li>• Highland Day Use Area: 19 single, 25 group PAOT, and 50 group PAOT</li> <li>• boat ramp: 71 trailer/tow stalls and 28 single</li> <li>• dry boat storage, office, trailer dump station, and maintenance yard.</li> <li>• Down Under Day Use Area: 6 single sites</li> <li>• Twin Coves Campground: 24 single campsites</li> <li>• Crandall Campground: 9 campsites</li> <li>• Crandall Group Day Use Area: 50 group PAOT</li> <li>• Pinery Day Use Area: 18 single sites</li> </ul> <p>Improve Cedar Point area as funding becomes available.</p>		<p>Comply in planning, design, and construction. Conduct reviews.</p> <p>Assess development scale. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	State Parks and Reclamation.

## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN EAST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p><u>Overnight Camping</u></p> <p>Restrict overnight camping to designated areas.</p> <p>Manage use of overnight facilities according to State Park regulations</p>	State Park Rule R651-605.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks.
	<p><u>Visual Management</u></p> <p>Manage undeveloped areas for a Moderate Visual Integrity Level. Manage developed recreation facilities (pavilions, parking, rest rooms, and etc.), to range between Moderate and Low Integrity Levels, as viewed from on-site.</p>	<p><u>Low Visual Integrity Level</u></p> <p>Allow developments which visually dominate the natural landscape, but harmonize with or complement it. Allow up to 5 years after project completion for revegetation to meet this objective.</p> <p><u>Moderate Visual Integrity Level</u></p> <p>Allow developments which appear subordinate to the natural landscape. Allow up to 2 years after project completion for revegetation to meet this objective.</p>	Evaluate visual condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and Reclamation.
	<p><u>Wakeless/No Watercraft Zone</u></p> <p>Maintain wakeless areas as appropriate near the Pinery, Twin Coves, marina, Highland, and Juniper use areas to protect boat ramps and docks, and reservoir users.</p>		Enforce.	State Parks.
	<p><u>Watercraft Launching Access</u></p> <p>Restrict watercraft launching to appropriate areas. Watercraft launching which requires motorized tow vehicles is restricted to designated boat ramps.</p>		Assess launching locations. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often if needed.	State Parks, Reclamation, and WBWCD.

# ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN EAST SIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES				
Restrict recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources, and control erosion.	(See Area-Wide Management Direction).			
LANDS				
Clarify and resolve land ownership, property boundary, and resource management issues and responsibilities.  Existing easements have prior rights. Identify appropriate land uses for the plan area.	<u>Easements/ROW</u>  Manage domestic livestock grazing and watering in areas where easements currently exist. Generally, grazing is not allowed on Reclamation lands.			State Parks, Reclamation, and WBWCD.
	<u>Trespass</u>  Discourage private and public trespass on Reclamation and private lands.		Enforce.	State Parks, Reclamation and WBWCD.

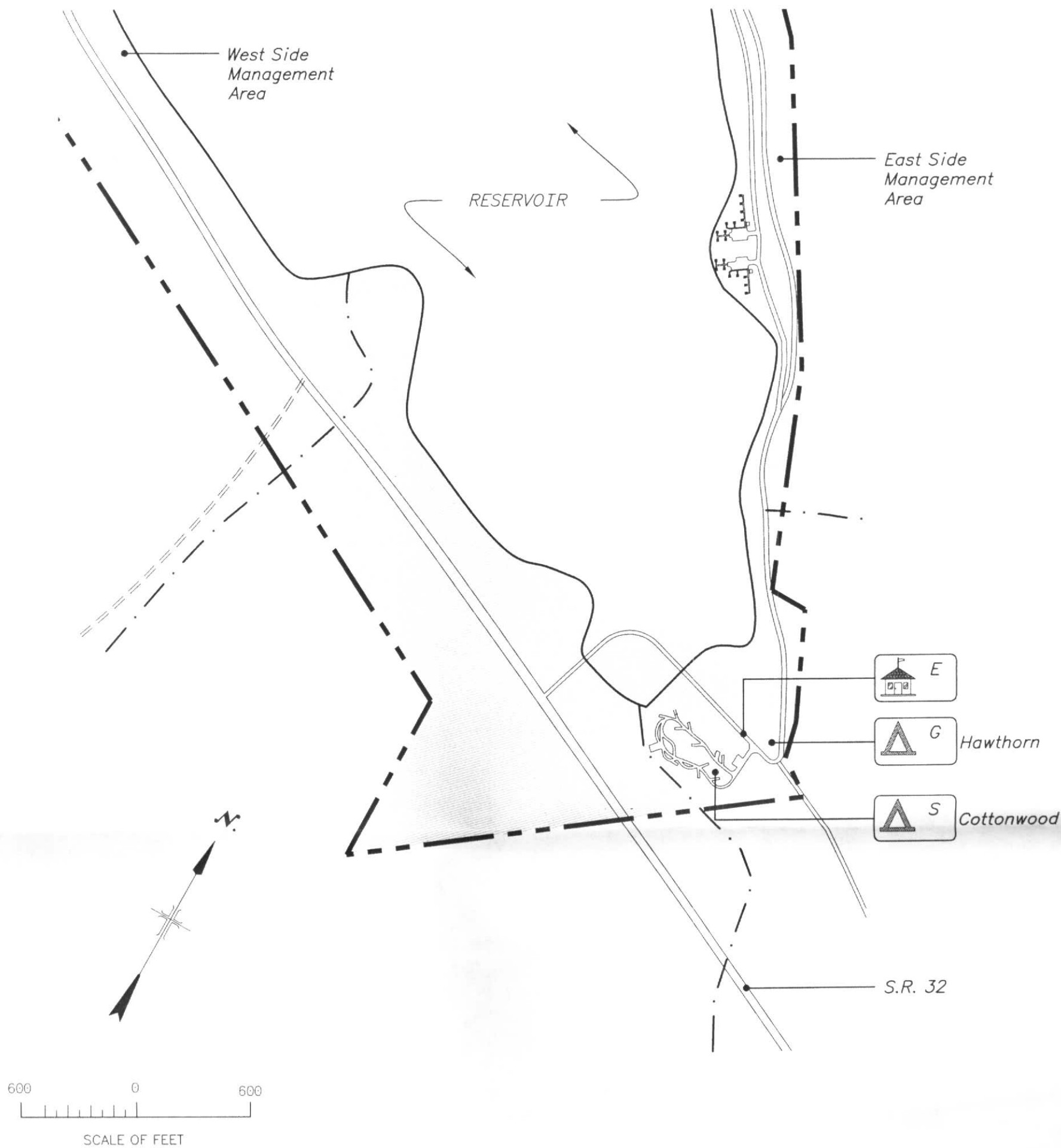
# ***Management Direction Matrix South End Management Area***



Organized day and overnight recreational opportunities exist at Hawthorn and Cottonwood Campgrounds.



Riparian and wetland areas in the South End provide habitat for waterfowl.





## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN SOUTH END MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
<b>GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS</b>				
Provide a variety of recreational opportunities without compromising the quality of the recreation experience.	<u>Area Management</u> Emphasize recreation management and administration for individual and group day use, overnight camping, fishing and wildlife viewing.  Confine parking to designated parking areas, and protect undeveloped areas.  Renovate the Cottonwood Campground as funding becomes available, to become more accessible to people with disabilities, and make other minor improvements as needed.		Comply with water and related project purposes while managing primarily for land-oriented day and overnight developed recreation use. See monitoring requirements below.	State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.
<b>RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES</b>				
Protect/enhance the visual resources of the area.  Provide a variety of recreational opportunities without compromising the quality of the recreation and visual experience.  Restrict recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources, and control erosion.	<u>Appropriate ROS Management</u> Manage for a Rural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum experience (Development Scale 4).  Manage the Weber River to maintain wildlife and riparian values, subject to water operations.  Continue to manage for uses such as fishing, camping, and wildlife viewing.  <u>Facilities Development</u> Develop appropriate facilities where the present facilities are not meeting demand, and where it meets project purposes and the highest net public benefit.	<u>Rural Recreation Spectrum Class and Development Scale 4</u>  Provide for overnight and day-use recreation with appropriate convenience facilities, i.e. developed sites with drinking water, restrooms, etc.	Evaluate recreation condition and development scale. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and Reclamation.



## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN SOUTH END MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p>Provide facilities and access for site protection, efficient maintenance, and user convenience, such as water and restrooms. Generally maintain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State Parks entrance station</li> <li>Cottonwood Campground: 15 single and double sites</li> <li>Hawthorn Group Campground: 75 group PAOT</li> </ul>			
	<p><u>Overnight Camping</u></p> <p>Restrict overnight camping to designated areas.</p> <p>Manage use of overnight facilities according to State Park regulations</p>	State Park Rule R651-605.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks.
	<p><u>Visual Management</u></p> <p>Manage undeveloped areas for a Moderate Visual Integrity Level. Manage developed recreation facilities (pavilions, parking, rest rooms, and etc.), to range between Moderate and Low Integrity Levels, as viewed from on-site.</p>	<p><u>Low Visual Integrity Level</u></p> <p>Allow developments which visually dominate the natural landscape, but harmonize with or complement it. Allow up to 5 years after project completion for revegetation to meet this objective.</p> <p><u>Moderate Visual Integrity Level</u></p> <p>Allow developments which appear subordinate to the natural landscape. Allow up to 2 years after project completion for revegetation to meet this objective.</p>	Evaluate visual condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and Reclamation.

## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN SOUTH END MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

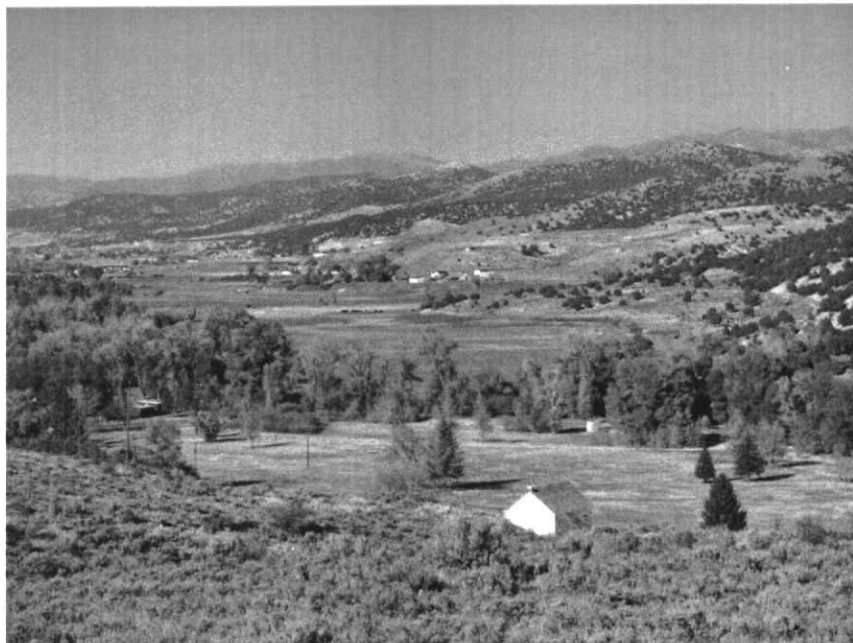
Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Wakeless/No Watercraft Zone</u> Maintain wakeless areas at the south end to protect reservoir resources and users. Maintain a no watercraft zone around osprey nesting area.		Enforce.	State Parks.
	<u>Watercraft Launching Access</u> Restrict watercraft launching.		Assess launching locations. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often if needed.	State Parks, Reclamation, and WBWCD.
<b>NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES</b>				
Restrict recreational uses as necessary to protect water quality and sensitive resources, and control erosion.	<u>Site Rehabilitation</u> Restrict use on and rehabilitate areas where unacceptable environmental damage is occurring.		Evaluate site condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks.
<b>WATER RESOURCES</b>				
Manage to effectively control pollution sources.	<u>Pollution Control</u> Allow further studies to determine if alternative methods can be used to reduce non-point source pollution.			State Parks, WBWCD, UDWR, and Reclamation.
<b>LANDS</b>				
Clarify and resolve land ownership, property boundary, and resource management issues and responsibilities in the project area.  Identify appropriate land uses for the plan area	<u>Trespass</u> Discourage trespass.		Enforce.	State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.

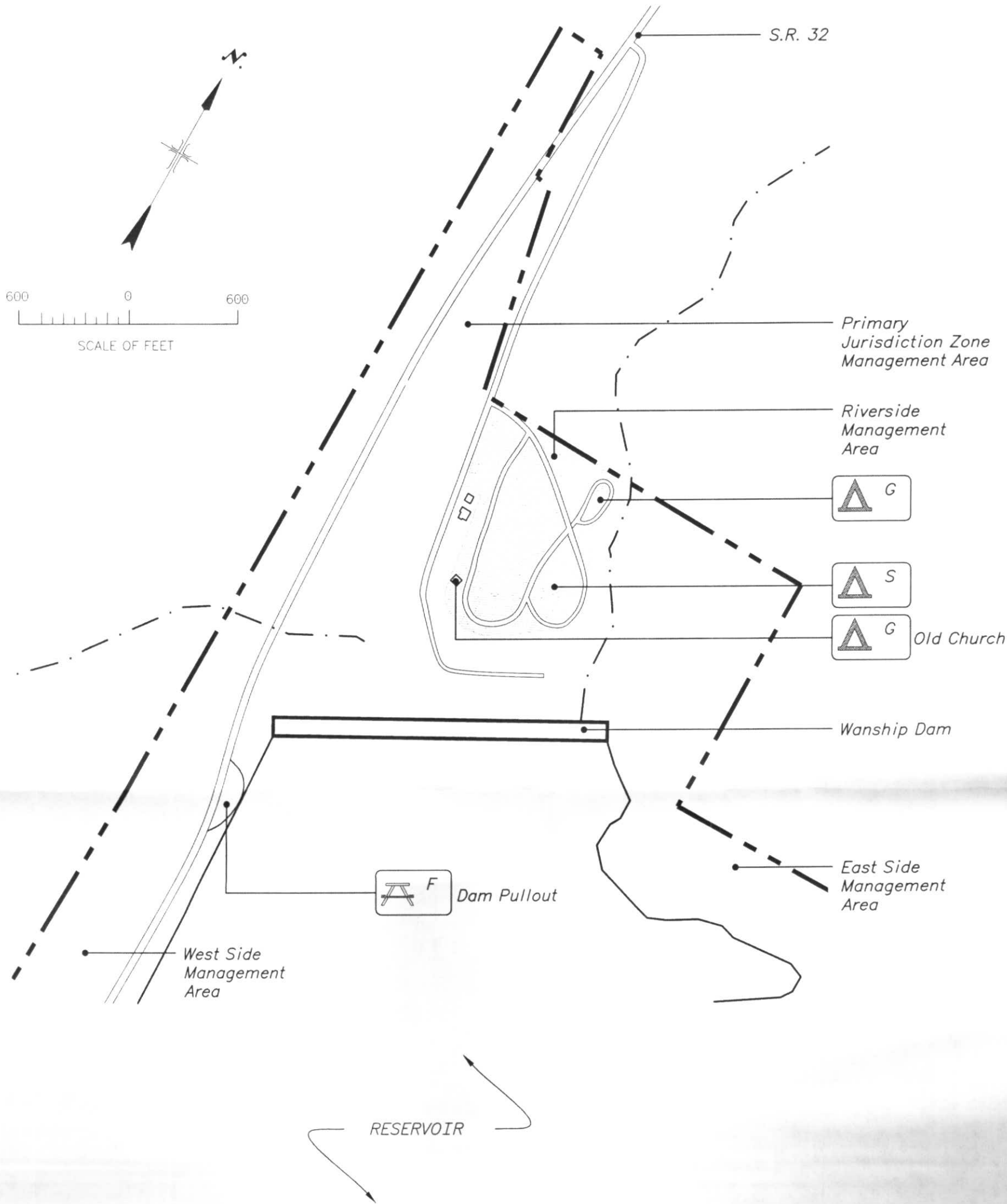
# ***Management Direction Matrix Riverside Management Area***



The Old Church located below the dam provides opportunity for visitors to learn about the cultural history of Wanship.



Riverside campground and day use area is located below Rockport Reservoir.



# RIVERSIDE MANAGEMENT AREA

MAP 3.4

## LEGEND

	CAMPGROUND		WAREHOUSE
	DAY USE		DRY STORAGE
	PARK ADMINISTRATION FACILITY		PARK ENTRANCE
	SINGLE FAMILY		OFFICE
	MULTIPLE FAMILY		FISHERMAN PARKING
	GROUP		FISH CLEANING
	RESIDENCE		MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARY

# ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN RIVERSIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS				
Manage public use in the Riverside area consistent with management objectives for the reservoir and the unique characteristics of the area.	<p><u>Area Management</u></p> <p>Emphasize recreation management and administration for group and single-family day use, overnight camping.</p> <p>Improve Riverside area as funding becomes available.</p>		Comply with water and related project purposes while managing primarily for land-oriented day and overnight developed recreation use. See monitoring requirements below.	State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.
WATER RESOURCES				
Maintain or improve culinary water sources.	<p><u>Water Development and Conservation</u></p> <p>Develop/redevelop water and sanitation facilities needed for recreation purposes.</p> <p>Apply water conservation techniques in appropriate development.</p>		Comply with current water quality and sanitation standards and reporting requirements. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews or more often as needed.	State Parks, Federal, State, and County water and sanitation entities.
RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES				
	<p><u>Appropriate ROS Management</u></p> <p>Manage for a Rural Recreation Opportunity Spectrum experience (Development Scale 4).</p> <p>Manage the Weber River to maintain wildlife and riparian values, subject to water operations.</p>	<p><u>Rural Recreation Spectrum Class and Development Scale 4</u></p> <p>Provide for overnight and day-use recreation with appropriate convenience facilities, i.e. developed sites with drinking water, restrooms, etc.</p>	Evaluate recreation condition and development scale. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and Reclamation.

## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN RIVERSIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<p><u>Facilities Development</u></p> <p>As funds become available, develop appropriate facilities where the present facilities are not meeting demand, and where it meets project purposes and the highest net public benefit.</p> <p>Provide facilities and access for site protection, efficient maintenance, and user convenience, such as water and restrooms. Generally maintain or renovate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Riverside Group Campground: 75 PAOT</li> <li>Old Church Campground: 75 PAOT</li> <li>Riverside Campground: 11 campsites</li> </ul> <p>If in the future non-recreational development occurs in the Riverside area, recreation facilities would be relocated to other appropriate areas.</p>		<p>Comply in planning, design, and construction. Conduct reviews.</p> <p>Assess development scale.</p> <p>Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.</p>	State Parks and Reclamation.
	<p><u>Landscaping</u></p> <p>Manage vegetation to enhance wildlife habitat, visual quality and recreation opportunities on existing and proposed sites.</p>		Evaluate vegetation benefits. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and Reclamation.
	<p><u>Overnight Camping</u></p> <p>Restrict overnight camping to designated areas.</p> <p>Manage use of overnight facilities according to State Park regulations</p>	State Park Rule R651-605.	Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks.

## ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN RIVERSIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Visual Management</u> Manage undeveloped areas for a Moderate Visual Integrity Level. Manage developed recreation facilities (parking, rest rooms, and etc.), to range between Moderate and Low Integrity Levels, as viewed from on-site.	<p><u>Moderate Visual Integrity Level</u>            Allow developments which appear subordinate to the natural landscape. Allow up to 2 years after project completion for revegetation to meet this objective.</p> <p><u>Low Visual Integrity Level</u>            Allow developments which visually dominate the natural landscape, but harmonize with or complement it. Allow up to 5 years after project completion for revegetation to meet this objective.</p>	Evaluate visual condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and Reclamation.

### NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

	<u>Cultural Features</u> Protect and maintain cultural features such as the historic church building. Provide interpretive information as appropriate.			State Parks and Reclamation.
	<u>Site Rehabilitation</u> Restrict use of and rehabilitate developed areas where unacceptable environmental damage is occurring.		Evaluate site condition. Document in Reservoir Management Reviews.	State Parks and Reclamation.

### LANDS

Identify appropriate land uses for the plan area	<u>Roads and Trails</u> Design, construct, maintain, and close roads and trails as necessary to assure they are compatible with recreation site objectives.		Evaluate development standard and condition. Document in Reservoir Management Review or more often if needed.	State Parks.
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ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN  
RIVERSIDE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

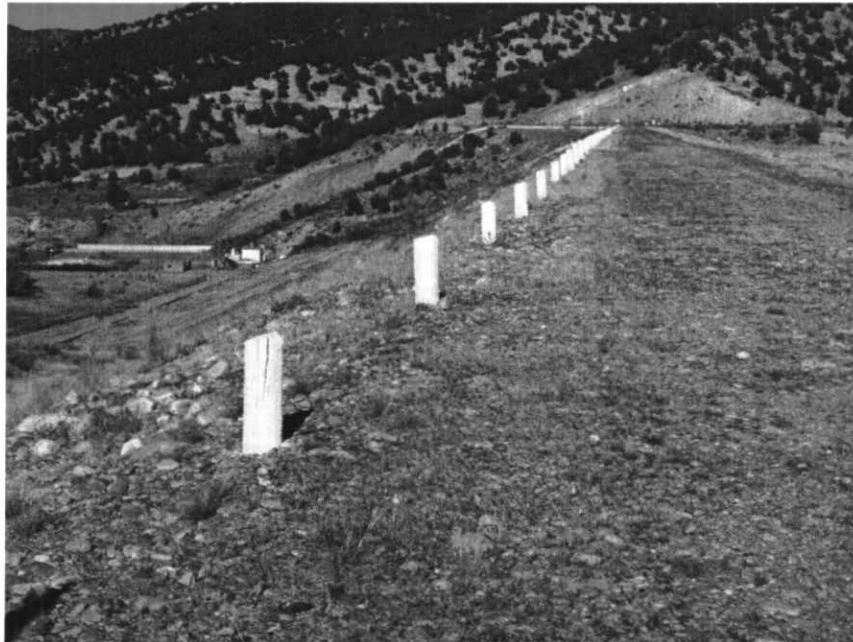
Goal: Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
	<u>Trespass</u> Discourage trespass.		Enforce.	State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.

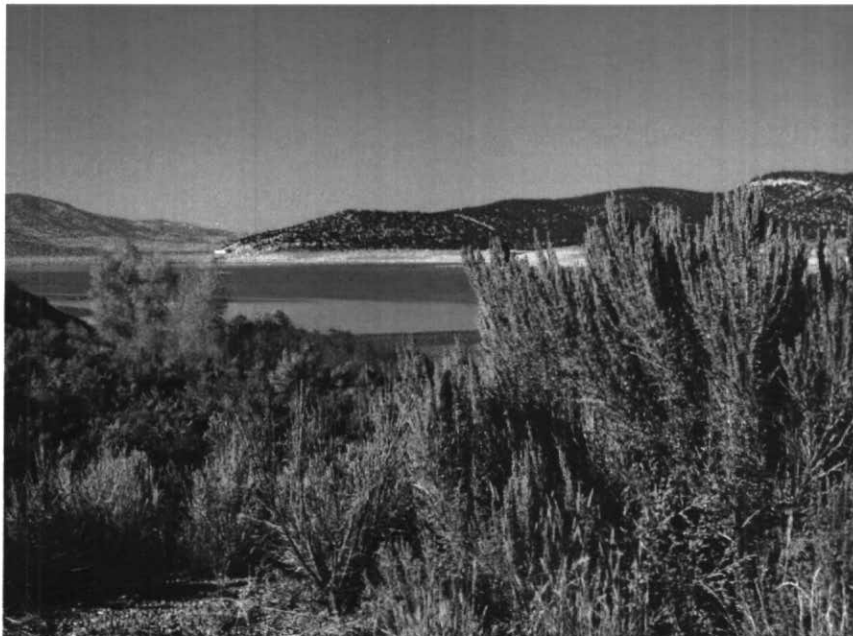


# ***Management Direction Matrix***

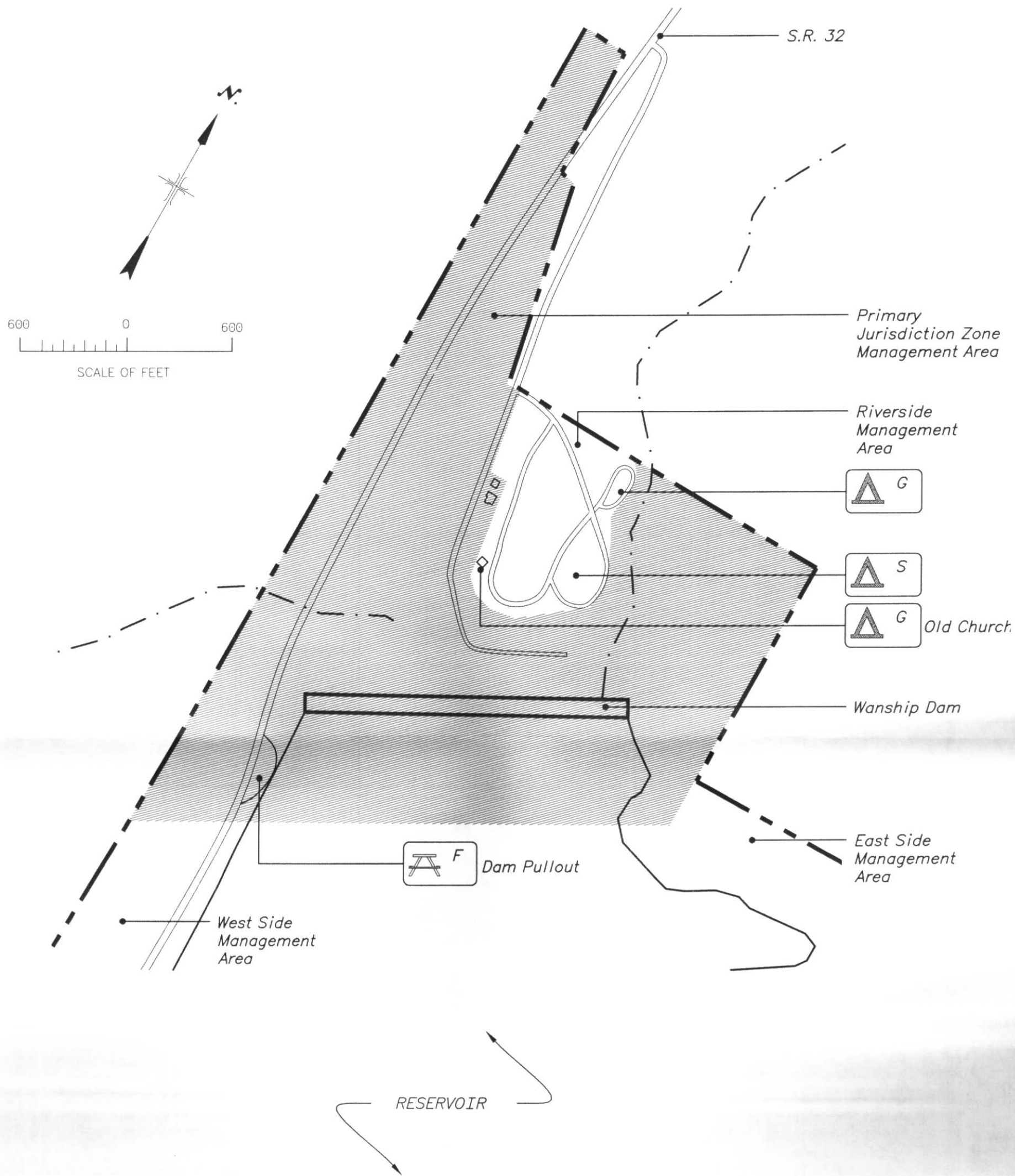
## ***Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone***



The Wanship Dam, built in 1957, impounds the waters of the Weber River.



Rockport Reservoir accentuates the natural beauty of the mountain valley environment.



# **PRIMARY JURISDICTION ZONE MANAGEMENT AREA**

MAP 3.5

OCTOBER, 2001

## **LEGEND**

△	CAMPGROUND	W	WAREHOUSE
△	DAY USE	D	DRY STORAGE
△	PARK ADMINISTRATION FACILITY	E	PARK ENTRANCE
S	SINGLE FAMILY	O	OFFICE
M	MULTIPLE FAMILY	F	FISHERMAN PARKING
G	GROUP	C	FISH CLEANING
R	RESIDENCE	---	MANAGEMENT AREA BOUNDARY

# ROCKPORT RESERVOIR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DAM AND PRIMARY JURISDICTION ZONE MANAGEMENT AREA DIRECTION

**Goal:** Recognize and address the unique resources and characteristics of specific areas, and develop guidelines for the management of these resources including project purposes.

OBJECTIVE	MANAGEMENT DIRECTION	STANDARD OR GUIDE	MONITORING	CONTACTS AND REFERENCES
<b>GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND PARTNERSHIPS</b>				
Encourage uses and activities that improve/maintain reservoir water quality.	<b>Area Management</b> Emphasize management priority on project works.		Comply with water and related project purposes while managing primarily for land-oriented day and overnight developed recreation use. See monitoring requirements below.	State Parks, WBWCD, and Reclamation.
Manage use of the Primary Jurisdiction Zone consistent with management objectives for the reservoir and the unique characteristic of the area.	Manage to benefit water operations and to protect the dam for safety purposes. Restrict use of the area to those permitted by the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District and Reclamation.  Only uses and facilities that do not interfere with Primary Jurisdiction <u>Zone activities</u> are allowed.  Future activities or facilities proposed within or adjacent to the Primary Jurisdiction <u>Zone</u> would be subject to additional site-specific planning and analysis to determine compatibility with the <u>Zone</u> .	Primary Jurisdiction Zone activities.		WBWCD.
<b>RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES</b>				
	<b>Appropriate ROS Management</b> Manage for an Urban Recreation Opportunity Spectrum experience (Development Scale 5).	<b>Urban Recreation Spectrum Class and Development Scale 5</b>  Maintain the dam and appropriate appurtenances for water operations purposes.  Restrict public recreation activities within the Primary Jurisdiction Zone to protect public safety, including water operations.		WBWCD and Reclamation.



5

# Chapter 5

## *Management Monitoring*

The following monitoring worksheets are guides to be considered in future RMP monitoring and evaluation of the management of these resources. It is intended that they be completed at the time of a resource management review.

Each worksheet is organized scientifically in the following order as appropriate:

**Worksheet**

The Worksheet evaluates changed conditions in the resource or facility.

**Evaluation Key**

The Evaluation Key lists the criteria by which the resources and facilities are evaluated.

**Classification Key**

The Classification Key lists specific levels/classes of formal management systems. This section is included where appropriate.

**Inventory.**

The Inventory table provides baseline inventory of specific features or data for a resource or facility. This section is included where appropriate.

### **OUTLINE OF WORKSHEETS**

The monitoring worksheets are divided in four main categories outlined below: Water Resources; Recreation and Visual Resources; Natural, Cultural, and Paleontological Resources; and Land Management Resources.

#### **WATER RESOURCES**

*Drinking Water Conditions*

*Sewer system conditions*

*Water quality conditions*

## **RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES**

*ROS Classification*

*Traffic Service Level*

*Visual Conditions*

*Recreation Site Conditions*

Recreation Facility Conditions

Road and Trail Conditions

Recreation Site Vegetative Conditions

## **NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

*Cultural and Historical Resources*

*Habitat Conditions*

Threatened and Endangered Species

Noxious weeds

*Riparian and Wetland Conditions*

## **LAND MANAGEMENT**

*Contract Status*

*Trespass*

## WATER RESOURCES

### *Drinking Water Condition*

#### WORKSHEET

SYSTEM	EVALUATION	REMARKS

#### EVALUATION KEY

SYSTEM CLASS	DEFINITION
Satisfactory	System is operational with good tests.
At Risk	<p>A. Unsatisfactory, maintain System has received bad tests. Deficiencies need to be assessed.</p> <p>B. Questionable, maintain System has problems with odor, color, taste, pressure, supply, or materials, but is receiving good tests. Deficiencies need to be assessed.</p>
Unacceptable	<p>A. Non-existing, add Add complete water system.</p> <p>B. Eliminate System is no longer needed and /or affordable. Eliminate the system.</p>

## Sewer System Condition

### WORKSHEET

SYSTEM	EVALUATION	REMARKS

### EVALUATION KEY

SYSTEM	DEFINITION
Satisfactory	Facility is operating normally, has no seepage to surface or indication of leaks or breaks.
At Risk	A. Unsatisfactory, Maintain System is temporarily closed and needs assessment.  B. Questionable, Maintain System appears to have leaks, pipe breaks, etc. and needs assessment.
Unacceptable	A. Non-existing, Add A new system is needed to serve the needed function.  B. Eliminate The system is no longer needed and /or affordable, Eliminate the system.



## Water Quality Condition

### WORKSHEET

AREA	BENEFICIAL USE CLASSIFICATION	EVALUATION	REMARKS
Reservoir Segment			
Stream Segment			

### EVALUATION KEY

CLASSIFICATION	DEFINITION
Satisfactory	Conditions that meet or exceed the norm.
At Risk	Conditions that are inconsistent or not generally compatible with the norm.
Unacceptable	Unacceptable conditions under any circumstances.

### CLASSIFICATION KEY

BENEFICIAL USE CLASS	DEFINITION
1C	Protected for domestic purposes with prior treatment.
2A	Protected for primary contact recreation, such as swimming.
2B	Protected for secondary contact recreation such as boating, wading, or similar uses.
3A	Protected for cold water species of game fish and other cold water aquatic life, including the necessary aquatic organisms in their food chain.
4	Protected for agricultural purposes including irrigation of crops and stock watering.

## RECREATION AND VISUAL RESOURCES

### *ROS Class/Development Scale Condition*

#### WORKSHEET

AREA OR SITE	PLANNED ROS CLASS/ DEVELOPMENT SCALE	EVALUATION	REMARKS
<b>East Side</b>			
Juniper Campground	Rural Development Scale 4		
Twin Coves Campground	Rural Development Scale 4		
Cedar Point Campground	Rural Development Scale 4		
Crandall Campground	Rural Development Scale 4		
Crandall Group Day Use Area	Rural Development Scale 4		
Highland Day Use Area	Rural Development Scale 4		
Pinery Day Use Area	Rural Development Scale 4		
Lariat Day Use Area	Rural Development Scale 4		
Down Under Day Use Area	Rural Development Scale 4		
Boat Ramp	Urban Development Scale 5		
<b>Riverside</b>			
Old Church Campground	Rural Development Scale 4		
Riverside Group Campground	Rural Development Scale 4		
Riverside Single Campground	Rural Development Scale 4		
<b>South End</b>			
Hawthorn Day Use Area	Rural Development Scale 4		
Cottonwood Campground	Rural Development Scale 4		

<b>West Side</b>			
Fisherman Parking Areas	Rural (managed as Roaded Natural) Development Scale 3		
<b>Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone</b>			
Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone	Urban Development Scale 5		

**EVALUATION KEY**

<b>EVALUATION</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
Satisfactory	Conditions that meet or exceed the norm.
At Risk	Conditions that are inconsistent or not generally compatible with the norm.
Unacceptable	Unacceptable conditions under any circumstances.

## CLASSIFICATION KEY

ROS CLASS	DEFINITION
Primitive, Development Scale 1	Manage development to be essentially free from the evidence of human-induced facilities restrictions and controls. Prohibit motorized use and facilities.
Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, Development Scale 2	Minimize site modifications. Prohibit public motorized vehicle use to enhance natural resources. Allow limited motorized access for administrative purposes. Provide improvements for protection of the site rather than comfort of the user. Allow a development density of about 3 family units per acre. Make visitor controls subtle. Minimize obvious visitor regimentation. Minimally develop recreation facilities which are compatible with area management. Protect and interpret natural resources. Avoid the use of synthetic materials.
Semi-Primitive Motorized, Development Scale 2	Minimize site modifications. Allow planned motorized land access. Provide improvements for protection of the site rather than comfort of the user. Allow a development density of about 3 family units per acre. Make visitor control subtle. Minimize obvious visitor regimentation. Minimally develop recreation facilities which are compatible with area management. Protect and interpret natural resources. Avoid the use of synthetic materials.
Roaded Natural Appearing, Development Scale 3	Provide facilities about equal for protection of site and comfort of users. Allow recreation development of about 3 family units per acre. Hard surface roads and parking. Provide vehicular traffic control. Allow natural appearance plant materials.
Rural, Development Scale 4	Provide highly developed facilities mostly designed for comfort and convenience of the users. Allow a development density of approximately 5 family units per acre. Facilities may be formalized and architecture, contemporary. The facilities may include drinking water, flush toilets, showers, laundry facilities and electricity. Encourage the use of formal walks and hard surfaced use areas. Plant material may be foreign to the environment, including lawns and clipped shrubs.
Urban Development Scale 5	Provide facilities for high density recreation use. Allow beach and group facilities, and greater than 5 family units per acre. Facilities may include flush toilets, showers, and electrical hookups. Allow a high degree of site modification with formalized and contemporary architecture. Allow use of synthetic materials. Surface trails and use areas to minimize impacts in the natural environment and reduce dust. Plant material may be foreign to the environment, including lawns and clipped shrubs. Allow formal interpretive services.
<i>The Forest Service, ROS Users Guide, Chapter 25; the Project Planning ROS Users Guide, Chapter 60; and the ROS Setting Indicator and Technique Guidelines, Chapter 63, were used as methodology of rating ROS classes.</i>	

**Traffic Service Level****WORKSHEET**

SITE/FACILITY	PLANNED PURPOSE: Administrative, Closed, High clearance only, Recreation, General Highway	EVALUATION	REMARKS
<b>Access Road (SR-302)</b>			
Access Road (SR-302)	Recreation		
<b>East Side</b>			
Juniper	Recreation		
Twin Coves	Recreation		
Crandall North	Recreation		
Crandall South	Recreation		
Highland	Recreation		
Pinery	Recreation		
Lariat	Recreation		
Boat Dock/ Marina	Recreation		
<b>Riverside</b>			
Campground roads	Recreation		
Water Users/ Entrance Road	Administrative		
<b>South End</b>			
Hawthorn	Recreation		
Cottonwood	Recreation		
<b>West Side</b>			
Fisherman Access	General Highway		
<b>Residences and Warehouse</b>			
Residences and Warehouse	Administrative		

**EVALUATION KEY**

EVALUATION	DEFINITION
Satisfactory	Normal conditions found in the category.
At Risk	Conditions that are not generally compatible with the norm, but may be necessary.
Unacceptable	Unacceptable conditions under any conditions.

## Visual Condition

### WORKSHEET

MANAGEMENT AREA/SITE	PLANNED SCENIC INTEGRITY	EVALUATION	REMARKS
<b>East Side</b>			
Developed Areas	moderate off site, moderate-low on site		
Undeveloped Areas	moderate		
<b>Riverside</b>			
Developed Areas	moderate off site, moderate-low on site		
Undeveloped Areas	moderate		
<b>South End</b>			
Developed Areas	moderate off site, moderate-low on site		
Undeveloped Areas	moderate		
<b>West Side</b>			
Fisherman Access Points	moderate off site, moderate-low on site		
Undeveloped Areas	moderate		
<b>Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone</b>			
Primary Jurisdiction Zone	low on site		
Dam	very low		

### EVALUATION KEY

EVALUATION	DEFINITION
Satisfactory	Conditions that meet or exceed the norm.
At Risk	Conditions that are inconsistent or not generally compatible with the norm.
Unacceptable	Unacceptable conditions under any circumstances.

## CLASSIFICATION KEY

SCENIC INTEGRITY OBJECTIVE	DEFINITION
Very High	Generally, ecological changes only are allowed.
High	The result of human activities are not evident to the casual visitor.
Moderate	The result of human activities appear subordinate to the characteristic landscape and should blend with it.
Low	The result of human activities may dominate the characteristic landscape when viewed from up to 1/4 mile away, but should blend with it.
Very Low	The result of human activities may dominate the characteristic landscape when viewed from up to 5 miles away and may not blend with it.
<i>The USBR Provo Area Office adopted visual management methodology from the National Forest Landscape Management System, Volume 2, Chapter 1, Handbook Number 462; and Landscape Aesthetics, A Handbook For Scenery Management, Handbook Number 701, as guides to develop Visual Integrity Levels.</i>	



## **Recreation Site Condition**

### **Recreation Facility Condition**

#### **WORKSHEET**

<b>SITE/FACILITY</b>	<b>EVALUATION</b>	<b>REMARKS</b>
<b>East Side</b>		
Juniper Campground		
Twin Coves Campground		
Cedar Point Campground		
Crandall South		
Crandall North		
Highland Day Use Area		
Pinery Day Use Area		
Lariat Day Use Area		
Down Under Day Use Area		
Boat Ramp		
<b>Riverside</b>		
Old Church Campground		
Riverside Group Campground		
Riverside Single Campground		
<b>South End</b>		
Hawthorn Day Use Area		
Cottonwood Campground		
<b>West Side</b>		
Westside Fisherman Parking Areas		
<b>Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone</b>		
Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone		

## EVALUATION KEY

EVALUATION	DEFINITION
Satisfactory	Facility is operating at design capacity. All facilities are functional, safe, sanitary, and accessible.
At Risk	<p>A. Substandard Facility is safe and sanitary, although substandard as a type, construction standard, or not in keeping with planned ROS experience for the site. Will serve intended purpose for next three to five years, but needs minor improvements.</p> <p>B. Heavy Maintenance Facility is unsatisfactory and needs major renovation to be put back in good condition.</p>
Unacceptable	<p>A. Remove and Replace Facility is unsafe or otherwise unsatisfactory and needs replacement to bring it up to an acceptable level of use.</p> <p>B. Eliminate Facility may be sound and serviceable, but is no longer needed at this location and will not be replaced.</p> <p>C. Non-existing, Add Add a new facility to serve an essential function for which the current provision is negligible or non-existent.</p>

## INVENTORY

MGT. AREA & SITE	FACILITY	RESTROOM	PARKING	PAOT
<b>East Side</b>				
Juniper Campground	26 Single Sites	flush w/ showers	26 trailer & tow	130 PAOT
Twin Coves Campground	24 Single Sites	1 2-unit vault 1 4-unit vault	24 trailer & tow	120 PAOT
Cedar Point Campground	4 Single Sites	1 2-unit vault	8 single	20 PAOT
Crandall South	9 camp sites	1 2-unit vault 1 1-unit vault	9 trailer & tow	45 PAOT
Crandall North	1 Group Pavilion	1 2-unit vault	16 single	50 PAOT
Highland Day Use Area	2 Group Pavilions 19 Single Sites	2 4-unit vault	53 single	170 PAOT
Pinery Day Use Area	18 Single Sites	2 2-unit vault	29 single	90 PAOT
Lariat Day Use Area	1 Group Pavilion	1 4-unit vault	27 single	75 PAOT
Down Under Day Use Area	6 Single Sites	1 1-unit vault	6 single	30 PAOT
<b>Riverside</b>				
Old Church Campground	1 Group Site	3 1-unit vault	undefined	75 PAOT
Riverside Group Campground	1 Group Site	1 2-unit vault	undefined	75 PAOT
Riverside Single Campground	11 Single Sites	1 2-unit vault	undefined	55 PAOT
<b>South End</b>				
Hawthorn Day Use Area	1 Group Site	1 vault	25 single	75 PAOT
Cottonwood Campground	15 Sites	1-4 unit vault	20 trailer & tow	75 PAOT
<b>West Side</b>				
Fisherman Parking Areas	8 Pullouts	3 vault	unknown	unknown
<b>Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone</b>				
Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone	1 Pullout	not available	unknown	unknown

## Recreation Site Condition

### Road and Trail Condition

#### WORKSHEET

SITE/FACILITY	TYPE OF ROAD AND LENGTH	EVALUATION	REMARKS
<b>Internal Park Access Road</b>			
Internal Park Access Road	bituminous surface 3.7 miles		
<b>East Side Roads</b>			
Juniper	bituminous surface 0.4 miles		
Twin Coves	bituminous surface 0.3 miles		
Crandall North	bituminous surface 0.1 miles		
Crandall South	bituminous surface 0.2 miles		
Highland	bituminous surface 0.2 miles		
Pinery	bituminous parking surface 0.1 miles		
Pinery	gravel 0.5 miles		
Lariat	bituminous surface 0.1 miles		
Boat Dock/Marina	bituminous surface 0.6 miles		
<b>Riverside Roads</b>			
Campground roads	gravel 0.8 miles		
Water Users/Entrance Road	bituminous surface 0.5 miles		
<b>South End Roads</b>			
Hawthorn	native surface unknown length		
Cottonwood	bituminous surface 0.2 miles		

<b>West Side Roads</b>			
Total parking area	bituminous surface 0.3 miles		
<b>Residences and Warehouse Roads</b>			
Residences and Warehouse	bituminous surface 0.1 miles		
<b>Trail Segments</b>			
Highland	gravel 0.5 miles		
Pinery	concrete 0.1 miles		
Down Under	gravel 0.1 miles		

**EVALUATION KEY**

<b>EVALUATION</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
Satisfactory	Facility is sound and serviceable with adequate surface, base, drainage, shoulders, and traffic control structures.
At Risk	<p>A. Substandard Facility is serviceable in the short term. It is substandard as to service level, ROS Class, or maintenance standard. Minor maintenance is needed to protect against accelerated future deterioration of road base, etc.</p> <p>B. Heavy Maintenance Facility is unsatisfactory. It may be put back in condition at a cost not to exceed 50 percent of current replacement of like kind of facility.</p>
Unacceptable	<p>A. Remove and Replace Facility is unsafe or otherwise unsatisfactory and needs replacement to bring it up to an acceptable level of serviceability.</p> <p>B. Eliminate The facility may be sound and serviceable, but is no longer needed at this location and will not be replaced.</p> <p>C. Non-existing, Add A new facility is needed to serve an essential function for which the current provision is negligible or non-existent.</p>

**Recreation Site Condition****Recreation Site Vegetation Condition****WORKSHEET**

AREA	VEGETATION THRESHOLD	EVALUATION	REMARKS
<b>East Side</b>			
Juniper Campground	Heavy Impact		
Twin Coves Campground	Heavy Impact		
Cedar Point Campground	Heavy Impact		
Crandall Campground	Heavy Impact		
Crandall Group Day Use Area	Heavy Impact		
Highland Day Use Area	Heavy Impact		
Pinery Day Use Area	Heavy Impact		
Lariat Day Use Area	Heavy Impact		
Down Under Day Use Area	Heavy Impact		
Boat Ramp	Heavy Impact		
<b>Riverside</b>			
Old Church Campground	Heavy Impact		
Riverside Group Campground	Heavy Impact		
Riverside Single Campground	Heavy Impact		
<b>South End</b>			
Hawthorn Day Use Area	Moderate Impact		
Cottonwood Campground	Heavy Impact		
<b>West side</b>			
Fisherman Parking Areas	Heavy Impact		
<b>Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone</b>			
Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone	Heavy Impact		

**EVALUATION KEY**

<b>EVALUATION</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
Satisfactory	Conditions that meet or exceed the norm.
At Risk	Conditions that are not generally compatible with the norm.
Unacceptable	Unacceptable conditions under any circumstances for a given category.

**CLASSIFICATION KEY**

<b>VEGETATION IMPACT CLASS</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
Extreme Impact	All previous ground vegetation gone; many roots exposed. Erosion beginning - further deterioration will continue even without use. Impact of site has spread to surrounding area. Soil is compacted and restricts new vegetation.
Heavy Impact	Substantial impact but no continuing deterioration without use. Most ground vegetation gone. Some roots exposed. Visual impact generally restricted to the site area. Visible trails radiate from the site. No permanent erosion.
Moderate Impact	Some denuded spots in the ground cover but vegetation is relatively intact. No exposed roots and impact is limited to immediate site.
Light Impact	Ground vegetation completely intact.
<i>USDA Forest Service Research Paper PNW-209, A System For Inventory of Dispersed Recreational Sites in Roaded Areas, Back Country, and Wilderness, was used as methodology of rating site vegetation condition.</i>	





## NATURAL, CULTURAL, AND PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

### *Cultural and Paleontological Resource Condition*

This checklist will be filled out as cultural resource inventory work is required prior to future project implementation. This tracking of information will result in a database to be used to assess expected values and needs for these resources.

#### WORKSHEET I

#### LIST OF HISTORIC PROPERTY TYPES LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE RMP PLANNING AREA

<b>Site Type</b> Either Historic, Prehistoric, Rock Art, or revisit to eligible sites	<b>General Location</b> Township/ Range/ Section Lake Margin	<b>Survey Level and Date</b> Class I or Class III Survey	<b>Eligibility Determination</b> ** Either Eligible or Ineligible for the NRHP	<b>Evaluation and Remarks</b> This identification and evaluation will be completed according to (36 CFR 800 and 36 CFR 63) by a cultural resource professional meeting Secretary of the Interior's Standards on a project by project basis.
	Sm165v			
	Sm083ipt			
	Sm085ip			
	Sm097iptv			
	Sm099ip			
	Sm100ipt			

\* A Class I Survey is defined as a literature search of known historic or paleontological documentation, maps, and historic photographs and records.

A Class III Survey is conducted in the field by a cultural resource professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. This inventory locates, documents, and records sites which will be directly or indirectly affected by projects.

\*\* Historic Properties will be located, documented, and evaluated according to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), and if eligible, recommended for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Any necessary consultation with the Utah State Historic Preservation Office and interested Indian tribes (36 CFR 800.2(4)) will be conducted by the Provo Area Office archaeologist.

**WORKSHEET II****LIST OF PALEONTOLOGICAL SITE TYPES LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE RMP PLANNING AREA**

<b>Site Type</b> Vertebrate, Invertebrate, Fossil Impressions, Plant Fossils, Trackways	<b>General Location</b> Township/Range/ Section Lake Margin	<b>Survey Level and Date</b>	<b>Evaluation and Remarks</b> Evaluate site condition from pristine to undiagnosable
Vertebrate	Sm165v		
	Sm083ipt		
	Sm085ip		
	Sm097iptv		
	Sm099ip		
	Sm100ipt		

**EVALUATION KEY****DEFINITIONS AND THREATS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

<b>Site Type</b>	<b>Potential Threats</b>	<b>Eligibility of Determination</b>
Historic - habitation or areas utilized by people, usually after A.D. 1600	Demolition or dismantling, wind or water erosion, livestock, vandalism, recreational vehicle damage, structural decay, construction, theft	A sites eligibility determination is based on how they are significant for their association with important events or persons, for their importance in design or construction, or for their information potential.
Prehistoric - habitation or areas utilized by people, usually prior to A.D. 1600	Wind or water erosion, livestock, vandalism, recreational vehicle damage, construction, rodent damage, theft	
Rock Art - images pecked or painted on natural stone by ancient and historic people	Vandalism, theft by removal, recreation use (touching/rubbing), livestock (cattle rubbing), wind or water erosion	
Paleontological - all aspects of the fossil record	Wind or water erosion, livestock, vandalism, recreational vehicle damage, construction, theft by removal	N/A

**CLASSIFICATION KEY  
MONITORING CRITERIA FOR EACH SITE TYPE**

Site Type	Definition
Historic	Photo documentation from plotted/mapped photo points, including photographic record of structure, detailed notes of structure condition and obvious vandalism including associated artifacts and features. Measurement of noticeable erosion from a plotted/mapped data point.
Prehistoric	Photo documentation from plotted/mapped photo points and photographic record. Detailed notes of overall site condition, and explicit notes/photos of vandalism. Photo documentation of damage to site from livestock/recreation use. Measurement of noticeable erosion from a plotted/mapped data point.
Rock Art	Photo documentation taken from plotted/mapped photo points and photo record of any obvious damage from vandalism or erosion. Include scale in photos.
Paleontological Sites	Photo documentation taken from plotted/mapped photo points and photo record of any obvious damage from vandalism or erosion. Include scale in photos.
<i>All site location maps, GPS locations and photographs are confidential information and will be on file at the Upper Colorado Regional Office of the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation in Provo, Utah.</i>	

## Habitat Conditions

### Threatened and Endangered Species

#### WORKSHEET

LIST OF THREATENED, ENDANGERED AND CANDIDATE SPECIES  
KNOWN OR LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE RMP PLANNING AREA

COMMON NAME AND SCIENTIFIC NAME	GROUP: Invertebrates, Mammals, Birds, Amphibians, Reptiles, Fish, Plants	STATUS: Threatened, Endangered, Candidate, Sensitive species	HABITAT LOCATION: Habitat area, Plant community	HABITAT SIZE: Acres, Nests, River length	EVALUATION AND REMARKS
Bald Eagle <i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	Birds	Threatened			
Wester Yellow- billed Cuckoo <i>Coccyzus americanus occidentalis</i>	Birds	Candidate			
Whooping Crane <i>Grus americanus</i>	Birds	Endangered			
Black-footed Ferret <i>Mustela nigripes</i>	Mammals	Endangered			
Canada Lynx <i>Lynx canadensis</i>	Mammals	Threatened			
This table lists special status species that are known to use habitat types which currently or formerly occurred in the Resource Management Plan area. A special status species would be one that is listed as an Endangered Species, Threatened Species, Candidate Species, or Species of Special Concern.					

**CLASSIFICATION KEY**

State and Federal agencies list plant and animals as sensitive species or species of special concern. Threatened and endangered species are listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended.	
<b>STATUS</b>	<b>DEFINITION</b>
Threatened	A species that is not currently in danger of extinction but is likely to be in the foreseeable future. The status is determined by the Secretary of the Interior and officially designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to receive federal protection.
Endangered	Any species whose populations have been reduced to the point that it is at risk of becoming extinct over much or all of its range in the near future. The species is designated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to receive federal protection status.
Candidate*	Candidate species are officially recognized by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered species. Candidate species are managed with the same level of protection as listed species.
Sensitive Species*	A species that is listed by a state or federal agency as sensitive or species of special concern. These terms describe selected plant and animal species for which population viability is a concern, as evidenced by significant current or predicted downward trends in population numbers or density, and significant current or predicted downward trends in habitat capacity that would reduce a species' existing distribution. Sensitive species are not covered under the Endangered Species Act.
<i>*Policy requires management of habitats of candidate and sensitive species in such a manner that future federal listing will not be required.</i>	

**Habitat Conditions****Noxious Weeds, Invading Plants, and Pests Condition****WORKSHEET**

Noxious weeds, invasive plants and pests, including aquatic species are a problem for reservoirs and their overall success. They can adversely affect desired plant community health and eco-system balance at and below the reservoir. Below is a list of noxious weeds that occur in Summit County, Utah.

COMMON NAME AND SCIENTIFIC NAME	LOCATION: Habitat area, Plant community	SIZE: Acres, River length	EVALUATION AND CONDITION
hoary cress ( <i>Cardaria draba</i> )			
hairy whitetop ( <i>Cardaria pubescens</i> )			
Cardaria complex (combined) ( <i>Cardaria spp.</i> )			
musk thistle ( <i>Carduus nutans</i> )			
diffuse knapweed ( <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> )			
spotted knapweed ( <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> )			
Russian knapweed ( <i>Centaurea repens</i> )			
yellow starthistle ( <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> )			
squarrose knapweed ( <i>Centaurea triumphettii</i> )			
Canada thistle ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )			
wild morning-glory ( <i>Convolvulus spp.</i> )			
bermudagrass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )			
quackgrass ( <i>Elytrigia repens</i> )			
leafy spurge ( <i>Euphorbia esula</i> )			
dyer's woad ( <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> )			
perennial pepperweed ( <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> )			
Scotch thistle ( <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> )			
Johnsongrass ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )			

medusahead ( <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> )			
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**INVENTORY****POTENTIAL LIST OF NOXIOUS AND INVADING WEEDS AND PESTS**

In the United States, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) has the responsibility of listing what species are noxious and which are invasive. Within the State of Utah, the Utah Department of Agriculture maintains the current list of noxious weeds. Below is the list, based on the Utah Noxious Weed Act.	
COMMON NAME AND SCIENTIFIC NAME	REMARKS
hoary cress ( <i>Cardaria draba</i> )	
hairy whitetop ( <i>Cardaria pubescens</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
Cardaria complex (combined) ( <i>Cardaria spp.</i> )	
musk thistle ( <i>Carduus nutans</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
diffuse knapweed ( <i>Centaurea diffusa</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
spotted knapweed ( <i>Centaurea maculosa</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
Russian knapweed ( <i>Centaurea repens</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
yellow starthistle ( <i>Centaurea solstitialis</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
squarrose knapweed ( <i>Centaurea triumfettii</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
Canada thistle ( <i>Cirsium arvense</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
field bindweed ( <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> )	
wild morning-glory ( <i>Convolvulus spp.</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
bermudagrass ( <i>Cynodon dactylon</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
quackgrass ( <i>Elytrigia repens</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
leafy spurge ( <i>Euphorbia esula</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
dyer's woad ( <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
perennial pepperweed ( <i>Lepidium latifolium</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
purple loosestrife ( <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> )	
Scotch thistle ( <i>Onopordum acanthium</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
Johnsongrass ( <i>Sorghum halepense</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
sorghum ( <i>Sorghum spp.</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah
medusahead ( <i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i> )	known to occur in Summit County, Utah



**Riparian Functional Evaluation****WORKSHEET I**

AREA/COMMUNITY/SIZE	RATING		
	ECOLOGICAL STATUS Capability, Potential	CLASSIFICATION Proper Functional Condition, Functional - At Risk, Nonfunctional, Unknown	TREND Upward, Downward, Not Apparent

**WORKSHEET II**

Hydrology Rating Checklist							
YES	NO	N/A	Lotic System (Riverine)				
			5) Floodplain above bankfull is inundated in relatively frequent events.				
			6) Where beaver dams are present they are active and stable.				
			7) Sinuosity, width/depth ratio, and gradient are in balance with the landscape setting (i.e., landform, geology, and bioclimatic region).				
			8) Riparian/wetland area is widening or has achieved potential extent.				
			9) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian/wetland degradation.				
			<b>Lentic System (Nonriverine)</b>				
			1) Riparian/wetland area is saturated at or near the surface or inundated in relative frequent events (1-3 years).				
			2) Fluctuation of water levels is not excessive.				



			3) Riparian/wetland zone is enlarging or has achieved potential extent.				
			4) Upland watershed is not contributing to riparian/wetland degradation.				
			5) Water quality is sufficient to support riparian/wetland plants.				
			6) Natural surface or subsurface flow patterns are not altered by disturbance (i.e., hoof action, dams, dikes, trails, roads, rills, gullies, drilling activities).				
			7) Structures accommodate safe/free passage of flows (e.g., no headcut affecting dam or spillway).				

## WORKSHEET III

Vegetation Rating Checklist							
YES	NO	N/A	Lotic System (Riverine)				
			1) There is diverse age-class distribution of riparian/wetland vegetation (recruitment for maintenance/recovery).				
			2) There is diverse composition of riparian/wetland vegetation (for maintenance/recovery).				
			3) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian/wetland soil moisture characteristics.				
			4) Streambank vegetation is comprised of plants or plant communities that have root masses capable of withstanding high streamflow events.				
			5) Riparian/wetland plants exhibit high vigor.				
			6) Adequate riparian/wetland vegetation cover is present to protect banks and dissipate energy during high flows.				

			7) Plant communities are an adequate source of coarse and/or large woody material (for maintenance/recovery).				
			<b>Lentic System (Nonriverine)</b>				
			1) Diverse age-class distribution is present (recruitment for maintenance/recovery).				
			2) Diverse composition of vegetation is present (for maintenance/recovery).				
			3) Species present indicate maintenance of riparian/wetland soil moisture characteristics.				
			4) Vegetation is comprised of plants or plant communities that have root masses capable of withstanding wind events, wave flow events, or overland flows (e.g., storm events, snowmelt).				
			5) Riparian/wetland plants exhibit high vigor.				
			6) Adequate vegetation cover is present to protect shorelines/soil surface and dissipate energy during high wind and wave events or overland flows.				
			7) Frost or abnormal hydrology heaving is not present.				
			8) Favorable microsite condition (i.e., woody debris, water temperature, etc.) is maintained by adjacent site characteristics.				

## WORKSHEET IV

Erosion / Deposition Rating Checklist							
YES	NO	N/A	<b>Lotic System (Riverine)</b>				
			1) Floodplain and channel characteristics (i.e., rocks, overflow channels, coarse and/or large woody material) are adequate to dissipate energy.				

			2) Point bars are revegetating with riparian/wetland vegetation.				
			3) Lateral stream movement is associated with natural sinuosity.				
			4) System is vertically stable.				
			5) Stream is in balance with water and sediment being supplied by the watershed (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition).				
			<b>Lentic System (Nonriverine)</b>				
			1) Accumulation of chemicals affecting plant productivity/composition is not apparent.				
			2) Saturation of soils (i.e., ponding, flooding frequency and duration) is sufficient to compose and maintain hydric soils.				
			3) Underlying geologic structure/soil material/permafrost is capable of restricting water percolation.				
			4) Riparian/wetland is in balance with water and sediment being supplied by the watershed (i.e., no excessive erosion or deposition.				
			5) Islands and shoreline characteristics (i.e., rocks, coarse and/or large woody debris) are adequate to dissipate wind and wave event energies.				



## LAND MANAGEMENT RESOURCES

### *Trespass, Encroachment and Boundary Conditions*

#### WORKSHEET

AREA	EVALUATION Encroachment, Trespass, Title, Easements/ROWs, Agreements, Licences, Boundaries surveyed, Boundaries Marked, Unknown	REMARKS
East Side		
Riverside		
South End		
West Side		
Dam and Primary Jurisdiction Zone		

#### EVALUATION KEY

EVALUATION	DEFINITION
Satisfactory	Normal conditions found in the category.
At Risk	Conditions that are not generally compatible with the norm, but may currently exist.
Unacceptable	Unacceptable condition under any conditions.

## INVENTORY

CONTRACT AND DATE	TOPIC	ACTIVE/EXPIRED
<b>Contracts</b>		
Contract No. 14-06-400-33 12/12/52.	60 year repayment contract between the U.S. Government and the Weber Basin Water Conservancy District.	
Contract No. 14-06-400-4441 05/17/66.	50 year contract between the U.S. Government and the Utah State Park and Recreation Commission concerning the administration and development of lands and facilities at Rockport Lake for wildlife and recreation purposes.	
Contract No. 1-LM-40-00370 06/09/92.	50 year contract between the U.S. Government and the State of Utah for the development, operation and maintenance of recreation at Rockport.	
<b>MOA's</b>		
<b>Concessions</b>		
<b>Licences</b>		
Contract No. 3-07-41-L0110 02/25/83.	50 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and Francis C. Siddoway and Ruby Merlene Siddoway, to utilize existing pump house and pipeline.	
Contract No. 9-07-41-L0260 05/18/89.	50 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and Utah Power & Light Company, for electric transmission lines.	
Contract No. 0-LM-41-00270 06/07/90.	50 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and Michael Hummel, to construct and maintain a 20-foot-wide access road.	
Contract Nos. 5-LM-41-05380 and 5-LM-41-05390 05/31/95.	50 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and Mountain Fuel Supply Company, for a 2" gas line.	
Contract No. 99-LM-41-00730 10/08/99.	25 year license agreement between the U.S. Government and All West Communications, for communication lines.	



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## Chapter 6

### *List of Preparers and Reviewers*

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Transportation	Jay Nelson; MK Centennial, Centennial Engineering, Inc.
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## Chapter 7

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## Chapter 8

### Glossary

/	Per
<	Less-than
%	Percent
<b>AADT</b>	Annual Average Daily Traffic. The total volume of traffic for the year divided by the number of days in the year.
<b>Acre-foot</b>	A measure of water quantity. One acre of water one foot deep or 325,851 gallons.
<b>ADT</b>	Average Daily Traffic. The total volume during a given time period, in whole days greater than one day and less than one year, divided by the number of days in that time period.
<b>Affected environment</b>	Parts of the environment that would be affected by a change in operation of management.
<b>Algae</b>	Simple plants containing chlorophyll; most live submerged in water.
<b>Algal blooms</b>	Rapid and flourishing growth algae.
<b>Alternatives</b>	Different ways of addressing the issues, concerns and management activities identified during scoping. These alternatives serve to provide the decision maker and the public with a clear basis for choices among the management options.
<b>Anoxic water</b>	Water which has been depleted of oxygen and is deadly to fish.
<b>Animal Unit Month (AUM)</b>	The amount of feed or forage necessary to sustain one cow or its equivalent for one month.
<b>Background</b>	The distant part of a landscape. The landscape area located from 4 miles to infinity from the viewer.

<b>Baseline</b>	The beginning measuring point.
<b>BLM</b>	Bureau of Land Management
<b>Browse</b>	(1) Tender parts of woody vegetation that are eaten as food by animals. (2) To consume. Browsing is distinct from grazing because it refers to eating woody material, whereas grazing is usually restricted to nonwoody plants.
<b>Candidate species</b>	Animal or plant species that are being considered for federal designation as either threatened or endangered.
<b>cfs</b>	Cubic feet per second; a measure of streamflow volume. One cubic foot is 7.48 gallons. A flow of 1 cfs produces 448.8 gallons per minute.
<b>Character type</b>	Large physiographic area of land that has common characteristics of landforms, rock formations, water forms and vegetative patterns.
<b>Code-A-Site</b>	A system for classifying and monitoring impacts generally at dispersed recreational sites. Impact categories include: Light, Moderate, Heavy and Extreme. See specific listings in Glossary.
<b>Cultural Landscape</b>	Human-altered landscapes, especially those slowly evolving landscapes with scenic vegetation patterns or scenic structures. Addition of these elements creates a visually pleasing complement to the natural character of the landscape.
<b>Decadent</b>	Of an age past maturity and approaching mortality.
<b>Demographics</b>	The statistical characteristics of a human population.
<b>Developed recreation</b>	Recreation that requires facilities, resulting in the concentrated use of an area, such as campgrounds.
<b>Dispersed recreation</b>	Recreation use that requires few, if any, improvements and may occur over a wide area.
<b>Distinctive</b>	Refers to extraordinary and special landscapes. These landscapes are attractive, and they stand out from common landscapes.
<b>Domestic animal</b>	Any various animals, such as cat, dog, horse, sheep, cow, or pig domesticated so as to live and breed in a tame condition.



<b>Emergent</b>	Vegetation that is rooted below the water surface and extends above the surface.
<b>Endangered species</b>	Species that are in danger of extinction in all or a significant portion of their range. Secretary of Interior makes the determination.
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Agency
<b>Erosion</b>	The wearing away of the land surface by running water, wind, ice or other geologic agents, or resulting from human or animal activities.
<b>Eutrophication</b>	Increase of mineral and organic nutrient in a body of water that depletes dissolved oxygen and may result in the suffocation of fish.
<b>Extreme</b>	A category of impact under the Code-A-Site classification system characterized by an absence of ground cover vegetation and where deterioration will continue to occur without further use. Erosion is beginning and impacts will spread to the surrounding area unless rehabilitation measures are applied.
<b>Flood plain</b>	A nearly level plain of sand, silt or clay that borders a stream and is subject to flooding unless protected artificially.
<b>Forage</b>	All food available for grazing animals.
<b>Forb</b>	Any herbaceous (non-woody) plant having broad leaves and therefore excluding grasses and grasslike plants. Herbaceous plants form the lowest layer of vegetation in most plant communities.
<b>Foreground</b>	Detailed landscape generally found from the observer to ½ mile away.
<b>Game species</b>	Huntable wildlife.
<b>GOPB</b>	Governor's Office of Planning and Budget
<b>GPM</b>	Gallons per minute
<b>Grazing</b>	The act of animals feeding on fresh grass and herbaceous plants.
<b>Habitat</b>	Place or type of site in which an animal or plant naturally or normally occurs.

<b>Heavy</b>	A category of impact under the Code-A-Site classification system characterized by a substantially impacted site that would recover without further use. Most ground cover is absent, some tree roots are exposed, and trails radiate from the site.
<b>Herbaceous</b>	Resembling an herb, a green, leafy plant that does not produce persistent woody tissue.
<b>Herbicide</b>	Any substance used to kill an unwanted plant.
<b>High Scenic Integrity Level</b>	A Scenic integrity level meaning human activities are not visually evident. In high scenic integrity areas, activities may only repeat attributes of form, line, color and texture found in the landscape character.
<b>Hydric</b>	Hydric soils are saturated, flooded or ponded for a period during the growing season sufficient to develop anaerobic conditions favoring hydrophytic vegetation.
<b>Hydrophytic</b>	Vegetation or plants that tolerate and thrive in wet soils.
<b>Immediate Foreground</b>	The detailed feature landscape found within the first few hundred feet of the observer, generally from the observer to 300 feet away. This distance zone is normally used in project level planning, not broad scale planning.
<b>Indicator species</b>	A species whose presence in a certain location or situation at a given population level indicates a particular environmental condition. Their population changes are believed to indicate effects of management activities on a number of other species or water quality.
<b>Jurisdictional wetlands</b>	Jurisdictional wetlands are defined as those seasonally or permanently wet areas that come under the domain or authority of the USACE for purposes of regulatory permitting on the basis of meeting wetland criteria as described in the 1987 Federal Manual.
<b>Light</b>	A category of impact under the Code-A-Site classification system characterized by completely intact vegetation, but where natural processes may be somewhat retarded by use.

<b>Low Scenic Integrity Level</b>	A scenic integrity level meaning human activity may dominate the characteristic landscape but must, at the same time, utilize naturally established form, line, color and texture. It should appear as a natural occurrence when viewed in foreground or middleground.
<b>MCL</b>	Maximum Contaminant Level
<b>MOA</b>	Memorandum of Agreement
<b>mg/l</b>	Micrograms per liter-Equivalent of one part per million.
<b>Middleground</b>	The zone between the foreground and the background in a landscape. The area located from ½ mile to 4 miles from the observer.
<b>Minimal</b>	Refers to little or no visual variety in the landscape. Monotonous or below average compared to the common features in the character type.
<b>Mitigation</b>	Avoiding or minimizing impacts by limiting the degree or magnitude of the action and its implementation; rectifying the impact by repairing, rehabilitating or restoring the affected environment; reducing or eliminating the impact by preservation and maintenance operations during the life of the action.
<b>Moderate</b>	A category of impact under the Code-A-Site classification system characterized by relatively intact vegetation with some spots of denuded ground cover. Impact is limited to the immediate site and there are no exposed tree roots.
<b>Moderate Scenic Integrity Level</b>	A scenic integrity level meaning human activities must remain visually subordinate to the attributes of the existing landscape character. Activities may repeat form, line, color and texture common to these landscape characters, but changes in quality of size, number, intensity, direction, pattern and so on, must remain visually subordinate to these landscape characters.

<b>National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)</b>	The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) is the basic national charter for protection of the environment. There are two main objectives of NEPA: (1) to ensure that agencies consider every significant aspect of the environmental impact of a proposed action, and (2) to inform the public of potential impacts to the human environment and involve it in the NEPA decision-making process.
<b>Non-jurisdictional wetlands</b>	Wetlands that do not fall under the jurisdiction of the USACE on the basis of meeting wetland criteria as described in the 1987 Federal Manual.
<b>OHV (Off-highway vehicle)</b>	Utah State law defines an OHV as any snowmobile, all-terrain type I vehicle, all-terrain type II vehicle, or motorcycle.
<b>PAOT</b>	An acronym for "people at one time" per acre.
<b>Partial Retention</b>	A Visual Quality Objective indicating that human activities would appear subordinate to the natural environment, and should blend with it.
<b>Per capita income</b>	The total income of a group divided by the number of people in the group.
<b>Personal watercraft (PWC)</b>	A motorboat that is less than 16 feet in length, propelled by a water jet pump, and designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the vessel, rather than sitting or standing inside the vessel.
<b>pH</b>	A measure of the relative concentration of hydrogen ions in a solution; this value indicates the acidity or alkalinity of the solution.
<b>ppm</b>	Parts per million
<b>Preservation</b>	A Visual Quality Objective allowing ecological changes only.
<b>Prey</b>	An animal or animals taken as food by another animal.
<b>Primitive</b>	A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) characterized by an essentially unmodified natural environment with minimal sights and sounds of man. There is a low concentration of users and evidence of use is minimal.

<b>Raptors</b>	Birds of prey such as, hawks, eagles, owls, falcons, harriers and kites.
<b>Reclamation</b>	United States Bureau of Reclamation.
<b>Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS)</b>	A land classification system developed by the Forest Service that classifies lands into six classes. The classes range on a continuum from primitive to urban and vary in their setting and type of recreation available. Classifications include: Primitive, Semi-Primitive, Roaded, Rural and Urban. See specific listings in Glossary.
<b>Retention</b>	A Visual Quality Objective indicating that human activities are not evident to the casual visitor.
<b>Riparian</b>	Land areas adjacent to streams or lakes that are usually only seasonally flooded. Unlike seeps, bogs or marshes they are not constantly wet, but are dependent on the soil moisture from the stream or lake for maintaining the vegetation usually composed of trees and shrubs.
<b>RMP</b>	Resource Management Plan
<b>Roaded Natural</b>	A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) characterized by predominantly natural-appearing environments with moderate sights and sounds of man. Interaction between users may be low to moderate, but with strong evidence of other users.
<b>ROW</b>	Rights-of-way
<b>Run-off</b>	The precipitation discharge in stream channels from a drainage area. The water that flows off the land surface without sinking is called surface runoff; that which enters the ground before reaching surface streams is called ground-water runoff.
<b>Rural</b>	A classification of the Recreation Opportunity Spectrum (ROS) characterizing an area where the landscape has been considerably altered by the works of man with prevalent sights and sounds of man. Interaction between users maybe high.

<b>Scenic Attractiveness</b>	The scenic importance of a landscape base on human perceptions of the intrinsic beauty of landform, rockform, waterform and vegetation pattern. Reflects varying visual perception attributes of variety, unity, vividness, intactness, coherence, mystery, uniqueness, harmony, balance and pattern. It is classified as: A-Distinctive B-Typical or Common C-Undistinguished
<b>Scenic Integrity</b>	State of naturalness or, conversely, the state of disturbance created by human activities or alteration. Integrity is stated in degrees of deviation from the existing landscape character in a national forest.
<b>Sensitive species</b>	A plant or animal species, subspecies or variety for which a Federal agency has determined there is a concern for the species viability, as evidenced by a significant current or predicted downward trend in the population or habitat.
<b>Sensitivity level</b>	Level of concern by user of visual quality.
<b>Spillway</b>	Overflow channel of a dam.
<b>State Parks</b>	Utah Division of Parks and Recreation
<b>STORET</b>	The name of the State of Utah Division of Water Quality system for storing the resulting data generated from the analysis of water samples.
<b>SWTR</b>	Surface Water Treatment Rule
<b>Texture</b>	Refers to the nature of materials used for exteriors of buildings and facilities and their visual relationship to the surrounding environment. For instance, naturally colored wood, log or natural stone facing and cedar shake roofing materials would be more likely to blend in with the naturally occurring textures of a forested setting than would smooth or shiny surfaces.
<b>Threatened species</b>	A species that is not currently in danger of extinction, but is likely to be in the foreseeable future. This status is determined by the Secretary of Interior.
<b>Typical or Common Landscape</b>	Refers to prevalent, unusual, or widespread landscapes within a landscape province. It also refers to landscapes with ordinary and routine scenic attractiveness.

<b>Trip</b>	A single or one-direction vehicle movement with either the origin or destination (exiting or entering) inside the study area.
<b>UDOT</b>	Utah Department of Transportation.
<b>Urban</b>	A classification of the Recreation Opportunity spectrum (ROS) characterized by an area of urbanized environment with dominant structures and extensive sights and sounds of man. Interaction between users is high.
<b>UDWR</b>	Utah Division of Wildlife Resources
<b>USACE</b>	United States Army Corps of Engineers
<b>USBR</b>	United States Bureau of Reclamation
<b>USFS</b>	United States Forest Service
<b>USFWS</b>	United States Fish and Wildlife Services
<b>USU</b>	Utah State University
<b>Variety Class</b>	A particular level of visual variety or diversity of landscape character.
<b>Very High Scenic Integrity Level</b>	A scenic integrity level that generally provides for ecological change only.
<b>Very Low Scenic Integrity Level</b>	A scenic integrity level meaning human activities of vegetative and landform alterations may dominate the original, natural landscape character but should appear as natural occurrences when viewed at background distances.
<b>Viewshed</b>	A landscape unit seen from a key viewing area.
<b>Visual Resource</b>	The composite of basic terrain, geologic features, water features, vegetative patterns and land-use effects that typify a land unit and influence the visual appeal the unit may have for visitors.

**Visual Integrity  
Objectives (VIO)**

An indicator that refers to the visual condition or the desired visual level for a specific area. The code indicates the degree to which activities are noticeable in the natural environment, for example, whether human activities will dominate, be subordinate or be evident in the natural environment. Visual conditions/levels include: Very High Scenic Integrity, High Scenic Integrity, Moderate Scenic Integrity, Low Scenic Integrity and Very Low Scenic Integrity. See specific listings in Glossary.

**Water rights**

A legal right to take water and put it to use.

**WBWCD**

Weber Basin Water Conservancy District

**Wetland**

Those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.